THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

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The Balance Sheet of Tanaka's Policy
By Lee Kuang-yong

密勒氏評論報

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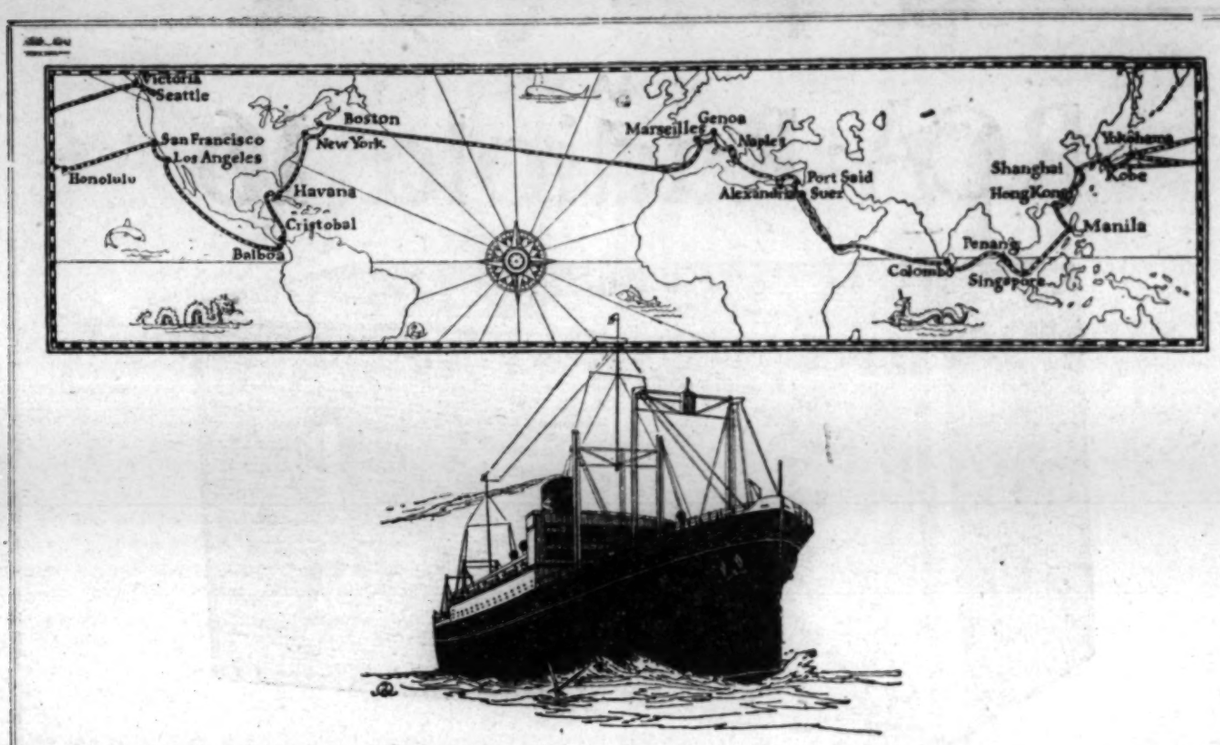

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TSINAN INCIDENT

ONE IS ALMOST afraid to congratulate China and Japan on the successful conclusion of the negotiations for the settlement of the Tsinan incident, due to the fear that something may yet happen to upset the decision before the Japanese troops can be withdrawn. But it now seems that a real settlement has been effected and the Japanese troops are to be withdrawn from Chinese soil. The Tsinan incident occurred on May 3 of last year and the negotiations for a settlement of the trouble opened on October 19 last. A summary of the terms of settlement was covered in a *Reuters* report from Nanking on March 28,

> It is officially announced that the terms of the Tsinan Settlement are:
>
> (1) At not more than two months from the date of signing, the Japanese Government shall withdraw all the Japanese troops from Shantung. The National Government, after the withdrawal of Japanese troops, shall bear full responsibility for protecting all Japanese lives and property in China, as it has repeatedly declared that it holds itself responsible, according to international law, for the adequate protection of all foreigners in China.
>
> (2) A Sino-Japanese joint commission consisting of representatives from each country appointed by their respective Governments, will be established for the investigation and adjudgment of the question of losses sustained by both countries due to the Tsinan Incident.
>
> (3) In view of the existing friendship of the two peoples, the Chinese and Japanese Government deplore extremely the unfortunate Tsinan Incident of May 3 last year. Now the Chinese and Japanese Government and people sincerely hope for the improvement of Sino-Japanese relationships. In order to achieve this end, they regard the unhappy feeling resulting from the Tsinan Incident as past, and hereby make this declaration.
>
> The Agreement is composed of four documents, namely, the exchange of Notes between Mr. Yoshizawa and Dr. C. T. Wang, the protocol and the declaration. These documents were signed at 10 o'clock on the morning of March 28 at the residence of Dr. Wang in Nanking.

The Japanese have since announced that their troops will be withdrawn from Shantung by the middle of May about one month from the date of this issue of *The Review*. There is hope that this will be carried out because the Tsinan incident has constituted the major source of friction between Japan and National China and has cost Japan dearly in loss of trade and national prestige. A settlement of the Tsinan incident should pave the way for a settlement of other problems such as the Hankow and Nanking incidents, but it can have little effect on the other major outstanding problems such as Manchuria questions and the problem of Japan's unsecured loans to China including the notiorious Nishihara loans which alone amount to between $300,000,000 and $450,000.000. The attacks on the Government which have appeared in the leading Japanese newspapers

since the announcement of the terms of the Tsinan settlement are but a natural outcome of this affair which probably will go down in history as one of Japan's major diplomatic blunders. There probably were not more than 500 Japanese with legitimate business enterprises in Tsinan, but for the announced purpose of protecting them, Japan sent some 30,000 troops and vast military paraphernalia, the real object of the Japanese military party being to block the Chinese Nationalist advance into North China. Japan's military adventure failed of both objects. More than a dozen Japanese civilians were killed in the Tsinan incident and the Chinese Nationalist advance was not interrupted. And worse, this brush between Japanese and Chinese troops has had the effect of giving China an objective for the construction of a vast military establishment. In other words, China is now determined to develop a military machine for one major object—a future war with Japan! Thus the final effects of the Tsinan incident are likely to be far-reaching in the politics of Asia. As for immediate effects, it is not likely that the widespread Chinese boycott against Japanese merchandise will be quickly relinquished, because the Chinese merchants and industrialists have discovered that a boycott against foreign merchandise can be made to pay dividends in the stimulation of Chinese industries. Japan's only hope is to go back to the so-called "friendship" policy which was adopted following the Washington Conference, but which was thrown overboard when the Tanaka military regime got back into power. It is difficult, however, for Japan to put her relations with Nationalist China on a fundamentally sound basis until there have been some revolutionary changes in the Japanese Government that will give the civilian leaders supremacy over the irresponsible and extra-constitutional military elements which control the army and navy and follow their own independent policies irrespective of the wishes and the best interests of the Japanese people generally. (See article entitled, "Military Diplomacy in Japan" by Li Tz-hyung, which appeared in *The Review* on March 30 of this year.)

MORE HIGH-POWER PUBLICITY FOR JAPAN

A RECENT report in the *Japan Advertiser* stated that Japanese officialdom is all agog over results expected from a visit of Mr. Ivy Lee, the well-known American publicity expert to the country. The usual round of entertainment is being planned and it was stated that the officials of the South Manchuria Railway were to make the first appeal for Mr. Lee's services. The object of the South Manchuria Railway, which the Chinese call a "spear-head" of Japanese economic and political penetration on Chinese soil, in applying for Mr. Lee's services is to pave the way for an American loan. Japan's recent attempts to obtain American financial and political cooperation for Japanese activities in Manchuria have always stumbled over the rocks of Chinese opposition which has been sufficient to frighten off the American capitalists. We do not wish to imply that this is Japan's first attempt to sway American public opinion through propaganda campaigns. Mr. George Bronson Rea and Mr. George E. Sokolsky, through their *Far Eastern Review*, published in Shanghai, have done heroic work for the South Manchuria Railway and other Japanese interests in China, but for some reason it has never seemed to go over properly. Something always seems to happen at the crucial moment, the *something* usually being some Chinese patriot who doesn't fancy having a considerable section of his country becoming a Japanese colony along the lines of Korea or Formosa. But now, with Mr. Lee's assistance, Japanese propaganda may by expected to take on a new lease of life, for Mr. Lee is no amateur in the field of propaganda. After graduation from Princeton, Harvard and Columbia, he worked for a while as a reporter, but soon gave up this poorly paid profession for that of publicity "expert" for various leading American public service and industrial corporations, among them being the Pennsylvania Railway, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and lastly, but not least by any means, the Rockefeller interests. The hand of Mr. Lee was much in evidence in the propaganda campaigns which characterised the fight of the Rockefeller oil interests against the British Royal Dutch Shell, and there is possibility that it was also in evidence in the recent scrap of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. for the control of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. Two years ago when Mr. Deterding, the head of British Dutch Shell, raised such a rumpus because the Standard Oil of New York had made a contract with the Soviet Russians, Mr. Lee again came to the rescue of Socony and published an admirable little book entitled, "U. S. S. R.—a World Enigma" which had a tremendous effect in showing that the Soviet Russians are human beings pretty much like the rest of us. One thing about Mr. Lee, he is a genuine adviser in public relations. He selects his jobs with great care and the interest which is fortunate enough to have him on its payroll, usually has to do some house-cleaning itself before it makes its appeal to the public. If the S. M. R. does employ Mr. Lee, the chances are that Mr. Lee will first devote most of his attention to telling the officials of that railroad and of the Japanese Government as well, what they should do in the matter of reforms in order to break down Chinese prejudice, before he will undertake the job of American propagandist. Recently, the Japanese Government announced that it had no territorial ambitions in respect to Chinese territory: perhaps this is the beginning of Mr. Lee's propaganda!

THE SUDDEN POPULARITY OF AMERICAN NEWS

UP TO A FEW months ago the only American news that ever trickled into China and found its way into the foreign and Chinese press was that brought in by *Reuters*, the well known British service. And since *Reuters* is a British service and primarily interested in news of the British Empire, the American news which it handled was a secondary interest. This was the situation as it existed up to a few weeks ago when the *United Press* suddenly entered the field, and began supplying American news to the Chinese press through the *Kuo Min* news agency and to two of the foreign newspapers, the *North China Daily News* and the *Evening News*. The bringing in of the *United Press* service and the publication of the reports in two of the local foreign papers naturally gave those two papers an advantage over the other two foreign papers which had no direct American service. However, they have now solved their problem, for on Sunday, March 31, *Reuters* announced that it had made a cooperative arrangement with the *Associated Press of America* whereby that well known American news agency will now bring its daily reports into China for publication in the *Shanghai Times* and *China Press*, both British newspapers. This brings about a most

desirable situation from the standpoint of newspaper readers in this city because the competition between these two powerful American news services, the *United Press* and *Associated Press* immediately ends the news monopoly which *Reuters* has had in this field for so many years. This in all probability will be of ultimate benefit to *Reuters* because of the competitive element introduced. And to add still further joy to the occasion, the German *Wolff Service* has also entered the field through an arrangement with *Kuo Min*, the new European service being known as *Transoceanic-Kuo Min. Reuters* will of course continue supreme in the field of British news, but its American service, in all probability will be taken over by the *Associated Press* through the cooperative arrangement referred to in the foregoing. This sudden influx of American news has all been made possible by the new Chinese Government Radio Administration which has had the effect of reducing the cable rates for news messages about half. Most of these reports are now coming into China through the Philippine Islands as a result of a cooperative arrangement between the Chinese Government Radio Administration and the Radio Corporation of America. It isn't necessary to emphasize the importance of these developments in the field of international affairs because it immediately brings this city within the scope of American and world developments. In the past Shanghai has been so isolated from world affairs that the city has developed a mentality so out of accord with modern world thought as to produce amusement and ridicule on the part of the new-comer. Now, this is all ended, because the competition between the *United Press, Associated Press* and *Reuters* will guarantee that Shanghai is properly informed regarding happenings of political and economic importance everywhere. Heretofore, we have only been informed as to what British officialdom thought about China, but now we are sure to also hear about what Senator Bingham and Mr. Porter think and if the American and British news services leave anything out, the German *Transoceanic* service will doubtless supply the missing verbiage.

TWO EXPRESSIONS OF U. S. POLICY TOWARD CHINA

OF INTEREST in connection with the general question of American policy toward China, are the following dispatches quoting Congressman Porter of the House Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Hiram Bingham, who was in China last year:

China Completely Sovereign

(*By Frederick William Wile, Washington Correspondent, Japan Advertiser*)

Washington, March 20.—Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, issued a statement today acclaiming the establishment of a new Republic of China which, he says, soon will stand forth as a completely sovereign nation in fact as well as in name. This has been brought about, he declares, largely through the efforts of the United States.

Mr. Porter plans to issue this statement as a public document, giving it wide circulation not only in America but among officials of the Chinese Government and elsewhere aboard as well. The congressman points out how the United States led the way in obtaining justice for China, especially by moderating the "predatory demands" of other Powers. He predicts that in the near future extraterritorial rights, including those of the United States, will be relinquished.

The statement continues: "The effect of the American action was, as intended, to compel other Powers to take similar action, with the result that at the present time all of them except Japan which had treaties giving it the right to restrain China's tariff autonomy have surrendered this right. It now appears reasonably certain that Japan soon will do likewise, whereupon China at last will have that tariff freedom to which, as a sovereign nation, she has long been entitled."

The Gentlemen of China

(*From the Washington Correspondent, China Weekly Review*)

Washington, March 2—The following remarks by Senator Hiram Bingham, appeared in the *Congressional Record* today,

"Mr. Bingham. Mr. President, I should like to speak for just a moment on our greatly improved relations with China and the Far East especially China.

"Senators will remember that a few days ago we ratified a new treaty with China granting China full rights with regard to their tariff. This has had an extremely favorable effect in China on our relations with the Chinese. To-day I received word from Shanghai, the largest business city in China, that one of the great clubs of Shanghai, the American Club, had at last opened its doors to Chinese membership. This is an epoch-making event in the relations between the white races and the yellow races. Nowhere in India or China have prominent social clubs controlled by members of the Anglo-Saxon race ever before admitted Asiatics to membership.

"It is said by those best informed that this action on the part of the American Club in Shanghai will have more to do with cementing friendly relations between the Chinese and our citizens than any other single action that has been taken in recent years.

"I hope very much that the time may come in the not distant future when we may realize that the gentlemen of China and the gentlemen of India and the gentlemen of Japan are just as gentle and just as well bred and just as courteous as the gentlemen of America. I hope that the day may not be far distant when in recognition of the character of those races and their civilization they may be accorded equal privileges under the immigration quota with the other races and nations of the world with whom we are on friendly terms."

MENINGITIS—ANOTHER CAUSE FOR HEALTH COOPERATION

READERS of the foreign newspapers in Shanghai were surprised and doubtless considerably alarmed to read on Wednesday, April 3 that there is a serious epidemic of spinal meningitis in this city. Aside from a brief item which appeared in the *Evening News* about a week ago, the news regarding the outbreak which appeared in the morning papers on April 3 was the first that had appeared in the foreign press regarding an epidemic of meningitis which has been in evidence here for more than a month. According to the officials of the Health Department of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the disease was first discovered at the town of Nanhuihsien, about ten miles southeast of Shanghai and from that place spread into the local Chinese City and then into the International and French Concessions. The Chinese health officials have been publishing announcements in the Chinese papers for sometime urging the public to take certain precautions, but as stated, nothing had appeared in the local foreign papers until this week and even then nothing probably would have been published had not inquiries been received by American newspaper correspondents here from the United States due to the outbreak of the disease at Honolulu, San Francisco and Seattle among Filipino immigrants who had been quarantined in those cities, it being thought that the disease had been contracted while the Filipinos were in Shanghai, enroute to America. The fault for this lack of information here rests largely with the health

department of the International Settlement, which, aside from the publication of local death statistics in the *Municipal Gazette*, apparently has taken little interest in an epidemic which now threatens to place Shanghai on the "black-list" as an infected port. Local steamship companies have already placed an embargo on the acceptance of third-class passengers from this city. Cerebro, or spinal meningitis is one of the most dangerous of contageous ailments. It attacks and causes an inflammation of the "meninges" or membrane that envelops the brain and spinal chord. The only known treatment for the disease is the injection of a serum, which, it now develops is practically unobtainable here. According to report, the health department of the local Chinese municipality purchased almost the entire local supply when the disease first broke out, thus making it necessary for the foreign authorities to cable abroad for supplies. In the meantime several hundreds of persons are reported to be without treatment for this most serious of diseases. Had it not been for the coming of warmer weather, which is expected to break down the virulence of the malady, an even more serious crisis might have developed.

ONE WOULD naturally think that the Health Department of the International Settlement, which has practically unlimited funds available would have made some advance preparation for coping with an epidemic of this kind. But apparently nothing had been done and, as stated, it has been necessary to cable abroad for the serum treatment which means a delay of practically a month. This delay can have but one result—the deaths of many persons whose lives might otherwise have been saved. Then there is still further cause for criticism of the Health Department of the International Settlement, this being the refusal to cooperate with the Health authorities of the Chinese Municipal Administration. Some ten months ago (see *The Review* for August 8, 1928). Dr. Hou-ke Hu, a graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical College, who is head of the local Chinese health department made a proposal to the Health authorities of the International Settlement for the inauguration of a plan of cooperation, the idea being that they might start cooperating on the matter of food inspection and then later on extend the cooperation into other fields such as disease-prevention, compilation of vital statistics, etc. But the only response which the International Settlement made to the proposal was a cold rejection of the whole scheme, the Settlement's reasons for rejection being based on the contention that conditions in the Chinese city are not so sanitary as they are in the Settlement. Now we have one of the disastrous results of non-cooperation: A serious epidemic breaks out in the neighboring Chinese area and had been in existence for several weeks before the Health authorities in the International Settlement knew anything about it and when they did find out, all of the available supply of serum-treatment had been exhausted. Had the Health Authorities of the International Settlement been cooperating with the Chinese authorities this situation would not have developed and dozens of lives would have been saved. We know of no better term to apply to this situation than *criminal negligence*. The Health Authorities of the foreign settlement are so afraid of what they term "Chinese encroachment" that they follow a *bone-headed* course of aloofness and isolation as to what is happening outside of the Settlement and the result is the sacrifice of many innocent lives and the causing of great and needless expense on the part of the steamship companies which operate here. One would think that it would be possible for the foreign and Chinese authorities to coopperate on such vital questions as health, but there is no cooperation even in this important field and the general public pays the penalty.

Eighteen Percent as a Protection Argument

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Shanghai Land Investment Company, the largest foreign real estate company which operates within the Shanghai International Settlement, is one of the most interesting documents that has been issued in this city in many years; in fact it is so interesting that if we had the resources available we would reprint it and mail it gratis to every member of the American Congress, the British Parliament, the French Parliament and the Japanese Diet, these being the countries chiefly concerned in the maintenance of the so-called status of the foreign administered areas at Shanghai. We would do this, because this report which appeared in the local foreign newspapers on March 28 contains in several columns of six-point type the whole background of the desire of certain foreign interests here for protection against the Chinese who would either take over or participate to a large extent in the administration of the Shanghai International Settlement and French Concession. We do not wish to imply that there is anything illegitimate in the desire of these foreign interests for what they term "protection" against Chinese aspiration for control of these little foreign administered areas located on Chinese soil. Chinese Governments in the past granted the foreigners the right to administer these settlements and largely due to the protection afforded by American, British, Japanese and other warships, these little areas have prospered and become the wealthiest plots of land on the entire continent of Asia. And, strange to relate, most of this wealth is Chinese wealth which has been just as glad to obtain the protection of foreign flags as has been the wealth of the foreigners. Shanghai, located at the mouth of the Yangtsze—at the neck of the bottle—has become a veritable gold-mine and haven of refuge from the turmoil that has characterized the politics of most of China for the past dozen and more years. Now, the Chinese people due to increased education and the spread of nationalism, desire to recover possesion of these foreign-administered areas, their reasons being many and varied: Racial and national pride, envy of what the foreigners have done in the construction and government of a fine modern city, a desire to compel the large foreign and Chinese interests here to pay taxes to the Chinese Government, a desire to prevent the settlements from becoming places of refuge to Chinese political malcontents, criminals from justice and so on. Actually the desire of the Chinese to recover possession of Shanghai is just as natural as would be the desire of the Californians to recover possession of San Francisco had the American Government three-quarters of a century ago leased the city to the Japanese or some other foreign power or group of powers for administrative purposes. That the Chinese probably would mis-govern Shanghai, at least from the standpoint of Western conceptions of municipal administration, goes without saying; but this does not, by any means, have any possible bearing on the desire of the Chinese to control the city. One might express it better by saying that

the Chinese desire the legitimate right of mis-governing their own city of Shanghai, the Chinese population of which constitutes more than ninety-five percent of the total.

NOW FOR THE arguments of the foreigners, or at least a considerable portion of the foreigners to maintain control of Shanghai. We find the answer in the annual financial report of the Shanghai Land Investment Company, which appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, the official British newspaper, on February 26 and March 28, as follows:

"The net profit for the year ending December 31, 1928, including the sum of Tls. 753,450.90 being profits on land sales during the year and including the amount brought forward from last year amounts to Tls. 2,060,947.-20. After paying an Interim Dividend in July last of 6 per cent. absorbing Tls. 351,000, there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 1,709,947.20, this sum the directors recommend for appropriation as follows:—

To Pay Final Dividend of 6 per cent.	Tls 351,000.00
To Pay a Bonus of 6 per cent.	351,000.00
To Write off Debenture Discount Account ...	5,644.03
To Bad Debts Reserve Account	40,000.00
To Improvement and Renewals Account	60,000.00
To Depreciation Account	100,000.00
To Equalization of Dividends Account	100,000.00
To Special Reserve for Loss of Rent during re-construction	100,000.00
To Carry Forward to New Accoun	602,303.17
Total.....	Tls 1,709,947.20

"An interim dividend of 6 per cent having already been paid a final dividend of 6 per cent together with a bonus of 6 per cent. will make a total return of 18 per cent for the year ending December. 31, 1928."

THE FOREGOING summary of the annual financial statement appeared in the official British newspaper on February 26, but the most interesting elements were contained in the full report of the annual meeting which was made public on March 28, not the least interesting and significant item being a record of a motion which was put by Mr. O. M. Green, a stockholder in the Company, who also happens to be the editor of the *North-China Daily News*. More power to him and his editorials on the high and holy duty of the Powers to protect Shanghai against Chinese "mis-rule". In order not to drag out the story any further, we reprint the following paragraphs from the minutes of the annual meeting of the Shanghai Land Investment Company, the capital of which has now been increased to Tls. 7,020,000 and upon which the Company naturally hopes to continue its earnings on the excellent basis of last year's record—providing of course, nothing happens that might disturb the so-called "status" of the Settlement:

The Political Outlook

"Seeing that this Company's prosperity is so much bound up with that of Shanghai, it may not be amiss for me to say a few words upon the political outlook. This, I fear, is not too good. Until quite recently, foreign administered areas have been kept free from the disruptive influence so manifest in this country in these latter days, hence in a large measure their security and consequent commercial prosperity. Now, however, foreign administration of such areas is threatened and where aggressive tactics are not employed as was the case in 1927 in Hankow, methods of peaceful penetration are employed. Such methods have, barely a month ago, culminated in the seizure of the Municipalities in the ex-German and ex-Russian concessions in Hankow by the so-called Wu-Han Municipal Bureau which is a branch of the Hupeh Provincial Government. Similar infiltration of Chinese influence, is going on today in this International Settlement.

"This, it is unnecessary to tell you, is a very serious matter. If Shanghai is to retain its position as the greatest commercial port in China and the fifth in the World, if secure conditions for trading are to be maintained for a vastly greater number of Chinese than foreigners, the Foreign Powers cannot afford to let Shanghai go at the present juncture as other places have been allowed to go. No foreign Power entertains any imperialistic designs upon China, nor, with the exception of the Third International, do any of them actively interfere. Treaty revision at this time is no more than just and due but it must deal with conditions as they are and not as Nanking and the Foreign Offices of the Powers prefer to think them to be.

"To turn once more to the problem of Shanghai to which the Nationalist Government is giving more and more attention as I have stated above. Economic, political and judicial forces, aided by constant and able propaganda in China and abroad are being brought into action to bear upon Foreign influence. Pressure from the Chinese is incessant and unless foreign initiative is maintained, the consequence are likely to be disastrous for both Chinese and foreign interests. Should the Shanghai Defence Force be withdrawn or reduced still further, we shall, I fear, see an immediate intensification of the present campaign which aims at the undermining of the status and authority of the International Settlement.

"The Chinese are encouraged in their demands by the belief that the Treaty Powers particularly Britain and America will not withstand any measure ostensibly associated with National aspirations and that local opposition without a moral backing and visible stiffening of attitude will easily crumble in the face of threatened political and economic coercion.

"I do not think that the great majority of foreigners resident in China has anything but sympathy for what is called the legitimate aspirations of China, a phrase which I take to mean her desire to enter into the family of nations upon equal terms. It is, however, impossible for us to believe that she is yet ready to take that place, or that any Government can be under the delusion that this can be the case."

ONE CANNOT but admire the frankness of the Chairman, Mr. A. M. Cannon, for the foregoing remarks. He says, "Seeing that this Company's prosperity is so much bound up with that of Shanghai, it may not be amiss for me to say a few words upon the political outlook which, I fear is not too good.....Now, however, foreign administration of such areas is threatened and where aggressive tactics are not employed as was the case in 1927 in Hankow, methods of peaceful penetration are employed. Such methods have, barely a month ago, culminated in the seizure of the municipalities in the ex-German and ex-Russian concessions in Hankow by the so-called Wu-Han Municipal Bureau, which is a branch of the Hupeh Provincial Government. Such infiltration of Chinese influence, is going on today in this International Settlement." Then further on Mr. Cannon stated his conviction that "the National Government is giving more and more attention to Shanghai.....Economic, political and judicial forces, aided by constant and able propagandists in China and abroad are being brought into action to bear upon foreign influence. Pressure from the Chinese is incessant and unless the foreign initiative is maintained, the consequences are likely to be disastrous for *both Chinese* and foreign interests. *Should the Shanghai Defence Force (British, American, French and Japanese troops and marines) be withdrawn, or reduced still further, we shall, I fear, see an immediate intensification of the present campaign which aims at the undermining of the status and authority of the International Settlement.*"

AS STATED in the foregoing, there can be naught but admiration for this frank statement of the foreigners' position here. He is earning good money, probably much more than he would be earning were he at home (with the possible exception of the United States under Coolidge-Hoover prosperity) and naturally he wants to continue in this favorable position—hence the fore-

cast of disaster were the foreign troops withdrawn. Were the foreign troops withdrawn, no one can forecast what might happen. Something terrible! Chinese mis-government and taxation and possibly worst of all Chinese competition, which would reduce the dividends of certain foreign companies which depend upon the maintenance of the foreign status of the Settlements. We applaud Mr. Cannon for his frankness and we join with him in hoping that the foreign troops may be retained just as long as possible. But we do not join with him in any delusions which he may hold that the Powers, which are primarily interested in placing their relations with China on a better diplomatic basis, will continue much longer in spending their good money for the protection of a few foreign interests that might be prejudiced if the Chinese came into control of the Settlement. Sometime ago, or, to be exact, in our issue of Feb, 9, there was published a report about a "confidential" progaganda pamphlet which had been mailed to all of the members of the U. S. Congress, by certain foreign interests here, the object being to create a public opinion abroad favorable for the re-establishment of foreign control over the Shanghai Provisional Court, a court which serves as a sort of combined police and criminal court as well as a court of first instance for the International Settlement and the control of which has constituted a chief source of friction between Chinese and foreign interests for many years (See Pages 176-177, *The Review* for March 30). The old Mixed Court, which preceded the Provisional Court was controlled entirely by the foreigners, but as a result of the May 30 incidents of 1925, the Chinese raised such a row that the Powers surrendered the court to Chinese provincial control. Now the foreigners are trying to get it back and they are sending out propaganda over the world with this end in view. The sending out of this propaganda is perfectly legitimate and there is no objection to it so long as there is a clear understanding of what is back of the propaganda—just as there can be no objection to the propaganda which is being sent out with the object of inducing the Powers to keep their troops here. But at the same time there should be a clear understanding of the motives behind this propaganda, as well as the reasons for the Chinese propaganda which, to use Mr. Cannon's words "is seeking to undermine the Settlement." If both sides to this controversy, the Chinese and the foreigners, would frankly recognize the fundamentals of the question and then get together in a properly constituted conference, the question might be settled satisfactorily for all parties concerned. But nobody wants to face the real issue, and the result is a lot of propaganda which beclouds the atmosphere and causes friction between China and other nations which should be intimately concerned in a settlement of these important questions on a fair and just basis. That's why we compliment the Shanghai Land Investment Company for its annual report which summarizes most excellently all of the reasons why certain groups of foreigners desire to maintain exclusive control of the Settlement and want the Powers to help them in that desirable enterprise!

The Interesting Case of General Li Chi-sum

GENERAL LI CHI-SUM is one of the four major leaders of the so-called Kwangsi faction in the Kuomintang, the others being, Generals Li Tsung-jen, Bei Tsung-chi and Hwang Shao-hsiung. When the recent trouble developed between Nanking and the Kwangsi faction, Generals Li Chi-sum and Hwang Shao-hsiung were in Canton, Gen. Li Tsung-jen was in Nanking and Gen. Bei Tsung-chi was in Peiping. Gen. Li Chi-sum, who had always acted as the mediator in previous troubles between these groups in the Kuomintang, immediately hurried to Shanghai from Canton, his apparent purpose being to prevent another outbreak. When he reached this city he met Gen. Li Tsung-jen and a conference was held, Gen. Li Tsung-jen having come here from Nanking a few days previously. Since the situation had become so serious that a break seemed inevitable, both of the Kwangsi generals at first refused to go to Nanking for the purpose of attending the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang, but Gen. Li Chi-sum finally consented to go after he had been assured of his personal safety by five of the leading officials of the Government, Hu Han-ming, Wu Tze-hui, Chang Ching-kiang, Li Shih-chen and Tsai Yuan-pei. Gen. Li Tsung-jen then secretly departed from Shanghai for Canton. After his arrival in Nanking, Gen. Li Chi-sum participated actively in the first sessions of the Third Kuomintang Congress and also held several conferences with Gen, Chiang Kai-shek, President of the State Council, and other officials of the Government. On the afternoon of March 21, Gen. Li Chi-sum was suddenly placed under arrest by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and according to the original reports which reached Shanghai on March 22, he was immediately executed. However, it was later learned that he was taken to the Tongshan Springs near Nanking where he was placed under heavy guard, but owing to the secrecy which was maintained the report went out and was generally believed that he had been executed. However, he was not executed and thereby hangs an interesting story of personal loyalty on the part of Mr. Wu Tze-hui, which has become a chief subject of conversation all over China.

Since Mr. Wu Tze-hui, one of the older members of the Kuomintang, or "genro" had given Gen. Li Chi sum his personal word that Li would not be molested, he stuck by his word and when he received the news of Gen. Li's arrest he is said to have made his will and then went to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and told him that in case Li was executed that he, Wu, demanded to be executed at the same time. This is said to have caused Gen. Chiang to cancel the execution order and to decide to place Gen. Li under arrest instead. Later when Gen. Li was taken to the Tongshan Springs where he is still confined in the military club house, Mr. Wu Tze-hui also went to Tongshan and had himself voluntarily placed under arrest. Both are still there according to latest reports.

Of the two actors in this dramatic political episode, Gen. Li Chi-sum is quite youthful, when the importance of his position in the Kuomintang is taken into consideration. He was born at the town of Changwu in Kwangsi Province in 1886 and has been active in revolutionary military activities practically all his life, being closely associated with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the inter-provincial fights at Canton and also in both northern expeditions. He was garrison commander at Wuchow, Kwangsi Province when he was only twenty-eight years old and from that point invaded Kiangsi Province and cleared up the military elements that were opposed to Dr. Sun's regime at Canton. Early last year he was appointed commander of the 8th Route army and concurrently chief-of-staff of the Nationalist Revolutionary Armies. Later he

was made chairman of the Canton Branch Political Council. Mr. Wu Tze-hui, who interceded on behalf of Gen. Li, is sixty-five years of age and is a native of Kiangsu. He received his education in Japan where he first came into contact with Chinese revolutionary organizations, but when he, in company with Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, attempted to apply some of their revolutionary doctrines at Shanghai, they were both forced to leave the country. Mr. Wu then went to England where he was associated with Dr. Sun Yat-sen before the first revolution in 1911. He returned to China only to get into fresh difficulties with President Yuan Shih-kai and again was forced to leave. In 1927 he assisted Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the elimination of the Communist faction from the Kuomintang. He is widely known for his revolutionary writings both in China and among Chinese abroad.

Since rifles are still the chief implements of politics in China, it was obvious that trouble would develop for Gen. Li Chi-sum despite the fact that five of the leading "elders" of the Koumintang had given him their personal word that he would not be molested. As to the exact reason for Gen, Li's arrest in spite of the personal guarantees, the National Government, on March 27 make public through the official *Kuo Min* news agency, the text of a letter which Gen. Li Tsung-jen had sent (from Shanghai) to Gen. Hwang Shao-hsiung and others at Canton alleging that he (Gen. Li Tsung-jen) had received a report from Gen. Li Chi-sum at Nanking stating "that the situation in Nanking was tense, and that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was ignoring public opinion in destroying the unity of the nation, and that, therefore, a large military force must be mobilized to fiight against Gen. Chiang." It was also stated in the letter that Gen. Li Chi-sum was being prevented from departing from Nanking and as a result of this situation, Gen. Hwang Shao-hsiung at Canton was urged to "hasten all preparations for a war against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Government forces." It was this letter sent by Gen. Li Tsung-jen from Shanghai to Gen. Hwang Shao-hsiung at Canton, which the Government allegedly intercepted, that led to the order for placing Gen. Li Chi-sum under arrest. What the Government will finally do with Gen. Li Chi-sum is still a mystery, but there are reports that he will be given a trial on the charge of counter-revolutionary activities.

An interesting sidelight on the incident was disclosed in a report which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* on April 2, which quoted a statement by Mr. Wu Tze-hui who had been interviewed by one of the paper's reporters. The reporter stated that Mr. Wu had produced some recent samples of Gen Li's handwriting to prove that he is still alive. Mr. Wu then went on to explain that when he first came to Shanghai to interview Generals Li Tsung-jen and Li Chi-sum, he tried to pursuade Gen. Tsung-jen to go to Nanking and "ask for punishment," in order to prevent the affair from becoming a political issue and also for the purpose of "preferring Gen. Li's fame in the history of the country." But, according to the interview, Gen. Li refused to follow this course and secretly slipped away to Canton. In Mr. Wu's opinion Gen. Li Tsung-jen made a mistake, because he believed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to be acting in a patriotic and brave manner in trying to preserve the unity of the party and nation. Continuing, Mr. Wu expressed the belief that Gen. Li Chi-sum had acted more intelligently in going to Nanking even though he was facing personal danger in doing so and stated that Gen. Li Chi-sum was now drafting an official statement wherein he would explain that he had no knowledge whatever of the Hunan incident which precipitated the present trouble and that this statement would in due course be presented to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. In this official statement, it was explained that Gen. Li would make public telegrams which he had sent, that would prove the truth of his allegations.

THE CANTON SITUATION

The clash between the Nanking Government and the Kwangsi group brought about unexpected developments in South China in the form of a withdrawal of the Kwangsi forces from Canton. According to cabled reports from *The Review's* correspondent in Canton on Monday and Tuesday of this week, the decision of the Kwangsi generals to withdraw their forces from Canton was reached immediately following a conference which was called by Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, the leader of the Cantonese troops. The telegram on Monday, April 1 stated that the Kwangsi troops were withdrawing into their home province without any unpleasant developments. Gen. Hwang Shao-hsiung, the Kwangsi leader who was organizing a force of 30,000 troops for the purpose of invading Hunan had arrived at Hoihou, a short distance out of Canton on Sunday evening, March 31, but hesitated to enter Canton, pending a conference of the Cantonese leaders which was scheduled for April 2. Gen. Chen Tsai-tong had assumed command of the Cantonese troops without opposition although the entire district had been placed under martial law. Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, the Kwangsi leader who was forced out of the Peiping area and had fled to Dairen and thence to Japan, had finally reached Canton on a Japanese boat, but had proceeded immediately to Wuchow where the Kwangsi military headquarters had been established. Another telegram from *The Review's* correspondent on April 2 stated that public opinion in Wuchow, Kwangsi was not opposed to the National Government and was only opposing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and that as a result of this situation, the neutrality of Kwangtung Province from the standpoint of participating in the fight in the Yangtsze Valley did not necessarily mean unfriendly relations between Kwangtung and Kwangsi. In addition it was stated that the Kwangsi military leaders had declared their loyalty to the Government, but at the same time they were denouncing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as a "traitor." The Kwangsi forces were continuing their withdrawal toward Wuchow, the Cantonese forces lending all possible assistance and permitting the removal of all arms and ammunition belonging to the Kwangsi forces. Mr. Feng Chow-an, Commissioner of Finance and Tang Shi-tseng, Chief of Police, in Canton, both of whom were Kwangsi appointees had resigned, otherwise the situation between the two southern provinces remained peaceful, It was also stated that when the Cantonese definitely made up their minds not to support another Northern Expedition to the Yangtsze Valley, that Gen. Hwang Shao-hsiung had decided to return to Wuchow. In addition to the foregoing cabled information there was a report in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai which stated that Yunnan Province had declared its sympathies with Nanking and that Gen. Fan Shih-shen, a Yunnanese commander in control of a considerable force of troops stationed in the mountainous area where the three provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan join was causing the Kwangsi forces considerable anxiety owing to his uncertain attitude.

A further dispatch from *The Review's* correspondent at Canton on April 4 stated that certain of the Kwangsi military leaders were still determined to send a military force to the Yangtsze Valley,

owing to the continued detention of Gen. Li Chi-sum in Nanking and that a strained political situation still exists in South China despite the fact that both Kwangsi and Kwangtung claim that no ill-feeling has resulted from the recent political turnover which brought the Cantonese back into control of their own province. It was also stated that the Kwangsi leaders are fearful of an attack by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek or by certain radicalist generals in southern Kiangsi. The Canton Navy and the Canton Kuomintang Committee have all declared their loyalty to the National Government while each district commander in Kwangtung had pledged himself to defend his own jurisdiction against all invaders, whether from Nanking or elsewhere. The strained situation has had the effect of disrupting trade on the West River between Hongkong, Canton and Wuchow, but this is partly due to the low water. Generals Li Tsung-jen, Bei Tsung-chi, Hwang Shaohsiung have announced their intentions of holding a conference at Nanning early next week, while their subordinates are continuing preparations for advancing into Hunan by way of Namyung and Kweilin.

Hankow in Hands of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

The accompanying map, which appeared in a recent issue of *The North-China Daily News*, shows the territory in the vicinity of Hankow where fighting is now in progress between the Nanking forces under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the so-called Kwangsi forces under Generals Hu Tsung-tu, Hsia Wei, Yeh Chi and their associates who are, or were, still holding the Wu-Han cities on Thursday, April 4. The rapid advance of the Nanking forces from their original positions in the vicinity of Kiukiang has made it difficult to follow, due to the fact that no serious fighting had as yet developed, the Wu-Han forces merely falling back toward their last defense lines in the immediate vicinity of Hankow.

According to reports from Hankow on April 2, 3, and 4, the Wu-Han forces were distributed approximately as follows: The main forces of the Wu-Han armies were concentrated on the line extending from Yanglo to Hsiaokwan by way of Huangpi. In the Yanglo district, the majority of Gen. Yeh Chi's troops, one brigade of Gen. Tao Chin's troops and one brigade of Gen. Hu Tsung-tu's forces were stationed. In the district of Huanpei, there was one division of Gen. Cheng Yu-hai's troops and the majority of Gen. Hsia Wei's troops. In the Hsiaokwan area there was one brigade of Gen. Tao Chin's troops and one brigade of Gen. Hu Tsung-tu's forces. The majority of Gen. Hsia Wei's forces were in Yochow, Honan, while in Wuchang there was being held one reserve brigade.

Reports from Nanking stated that Gen. Chiang's forces were advancing on the Wu-Han cities by three routes, one north of the Yangtsze which was advancing directly on Hankow from Anking, one directly along the river and another to the south of the river, the chief objective being to cut off the Kwangsi line of communication through Hunan province to the south of Hankow. In addition to the troop movements, the National Navy consisting of about a dozen gunboats was cooperating by moving troops and bombarding the Wu-Han positions along the river bank. The Wu-Han forces apparently has no gunboats, but is well supplied with airplanes which are being used for reconnoitering purposes. There had been no reports of airplanes being used for bombing purposes on either side.

Reports from Kiukiang on Thursday, April 4 were that the vanguard of the Nanking forces were closing in on the defence positions of the Wu-Han forces at Yanglo. In addition to this the Nanking troops which had advanced toward Tungshan and Kanning from the districts of Juichang and Wuning, were rapidly approaching the area held by Gen. Hsia Wei's forces. Nanking forces were being rushed in the direction of Hwangchow and Yanglo by both land and water and while minor skirmishing had developed there had as yet been no major struggle between the opposing troops. Wu-Han's best troops were stationed on a line running between Kaokan and the Peiping-Hankow Railway to Hwangpi. It was also stated that the Wu-Han defenders had placed mines in the Yangtsze River a few miles down-stream from Hankow and had warned all shipping from attempting to proceed through the area after nightfall.

According to an announcement from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters in Nanking on April 1 he expected to occupy the Wu-Han cities before the end of the present week. The fact that no major fighting had developed up to the present was believed in Nanking to indicate that the Kwangsi forces would not make any serious opposition to the occupation of the Wu-Han cities and would retreat southward through Hunan with the object of joining up with the Kwangsi forces which were reported to be advancing northward from the Kwangtung-Hunan border (See report regarding the Kwangtung-Kwangsi situation in the editorial section of this issue.)

There were unconfirmed reports on Thursday, April 4 that Gen. Hu Tsung-tu, a native of Hupeh province, and the leading commander of the Kwangsi forces in the Wu-Han area had made proposals for peace on the basis that he should be permitted to remain in Hupeh Province, the movement in Hupeh being a "Hupeh for the Hupehese" similar to the movement in Kwaugtung and also in Hunan where Gen. Ho Chien, who nominally a member of the Kwangsi group, was however following a non-committal attitude in his loyalty to his Kwangsi superiors.

Hankow Falls Into National Hands

BY WILFRED LING

Correspondent, The China We kly Review

Hankow, April 4 (6:45 p. m.) The war situation took a dramatic turn this afternoon due to a coup d'etat at the front by Gen. Hsia Wei when the Seventh Army turned over to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. As a result of this situation, the Kwangsi troops refused to fight and immediately began a retreat from all fronts and announced their intentions of returning through Hunan province to their home province of Kwangsi. The Nanking forces under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, are expected in Hankow

Sketch Map Showing the Section of the Yangsze River Between Kiukiang and the Wu-Han Cities Where Fighting Is Now in Progress Between the Nanking Government Under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Wu-Han Forces.

at any moment. The conflict between the Kwangsi forces and General Chiang Kai-shek in the Wu-Han area is considered over. Hankow is now in a state of panic and all army headquarters are deserted despite the fact that martial law has been declared. Thousands of Chinese civilians are flocking into the foreign concessions which are barricaded. Thus far there has been no looting. Gen. Hu Tsung-tu, the Hupeh commander who has been assisting the Kwangsi faction here, has announced his intentions of retiring. A Chinese civilian Peace-Preservation Committee, headed by Kung Kan has been formed.

Still another message from Mr. Hin Wong, *The Review's* correspondent at Canton stated that it was not likely that the Cantonese leaders would obey Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's instructions to attack Kwangsi province as it was considered unlikely that the Kwangsi forces retreating from Hankow would attack Kwangtung, but it was thought they would return to their home province. Someone yesterday attempted to throw a bomb into the Kwangsi Guild Hall in Canton but the incident was not considered of political significance.

Council Makes Statement on Proposed Sale of Electricity Establishment

The Shanghai Muncipal Council during the week issued a lengthy statement on the proposed sale of the Electricity Department, in the course of which it points out that at no time did the Council invite bids or take any initiative in the matter of the proposed sale. It contented itself by informing anyone who expressed desire to make an offer that if any offers were made they would be considered and in the Council's discretion submitted to the ratepayers.

The Council in its statement quotes a report from the Special Electricity Committee which says that the proposal to lease the Electricity Department put forward by the Hon. R. D. Denman was carefully considered, but in the opinion of the Committee was not one they could recommend—in fact they do not recommend any lease of the Electricity Department.

The Council in recommending the sale quotes further from the Electricity Committee's report as follows:—"In view of possible future changes in the status of the Settlement the Committee is strongly of the opinion that the Electricity Department should be safeguarded from all possibility of interference. The Committee therefore desires the Council to realize that its underlying motive in recommending the sale outright was that it considered it to be in the best interests of the Council and the community that the Department should be placed in such a position as to enable it to function independently of political and other influences."

The Principal Points in the Tsinan Settlement

The Sino-Japanese agreement settling the Tsinan Incident of May 3, 1928 was signed by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister Yoshizawa following a conference at the residence of Minister Wang at Shanghai, March 28.

The agreement is composed of (1) an exchange of notes between Mr. Yoshizawa and Minister Wang, (2) a protocol and (3) a joint declaration. The salient features of the document are as follows:

1. Within a period of at most two months from date of signing of the agreement, the Japanese Government will withdraw all Japanese troops from Shantung. The National Government, after the withdrawal of all Japanese troops, will bear full responsibility for the protection of Japanese lives and property in China, as it has repeatedly declared, and holds itself responsibile, according to international law, for affording adequate protection to all foreigners in China.

2. A Sino-Japanese Joint Commission, consisting of an equal number of Commissioners from each country appointed by their respective governments, will be established for the investigation and adjustment of the question of losses sustained by both countries as a result of the Incident.

3. In view of the existing friendship between the two peoples, the Chinese and the Japanese Governments extremely deplore the unfortunate Incident of May 3 of last year. The Chinese and the Japanese governments and peoples sincerely hope for the improvement of the Sino-Japanese relationship.

In order to achieve this end, they regard the unhappy feeling resulting from the Tsinan Incident as past and hereby make this joint declaration.

The Man Who Sits With Hoover

BY HAROLD PHELPS STOKES

(New York Times Magazine, Feb. 17)

WHEN you think of Henry L. Stimson, Mr. Hoover's choice for Secretary of State, you think of a lot of words that are the sport of cynics nowadays, like "duty" and "service." Sometimes you hear that Mr. Blank has accepted some public post at "great personal sacrifice," when you know that he leaped at the chance to gratify his—or his wife's—ambition. Not so Stimson. Throughout his career, in Albany and at Washington, at the front with the 305th Field Artillery, of which he was Lieutenant Colonel during the war, or in Nicaragua, or in the Philippines, the "Stern Daughter of the Voice of God" has stood ever at his elbow, laying on him the compulsions that she laid on men of old.

What was there in the Philippine post for a man like Stimson? It meant another interruption of his professional career, years spent in a climate which had broken stronger men, separation from friends and home and the pursuits of well-earned leisure. Yet you saw him bow his head when the call came and sail away on the President McKinley like a Roman proconsul, as General Wood had done before him—and died for his pains. It is safe to say that the thought of promotion, though it had come to one of his predecessors, never entered his head. That is what makes his friends all the more delighted at the good news. It is as if some one had stepped out of the Good Book and put his hand on Stimson's shoulder with the familiar words. "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Two strong men, Hoover and Stimson: alike in their ideals of public service, somewhat unlike in temperament and technique. The relation has brought out a number of notable contrasts in recent years—Wilson and Bryan, Wilson and Lansing, Harding and Hughes. Coolidge and Kellogg did not present such sharp dissemblance. In the natural course of events, a Secretary of War or an Attorney General is left more or less to his own devices. Not so a Secretary of State. He sits at the Cabinet table at the President's right hand. He is his right hand. And a President is likely to have his own ideas as to the conduct of the country's foreign relations. In the instant case the two will have a common purpose, and the appointment of Stimson refutes at least one of the criticisms of Hoover heard during the campaign, It was said that because he was a man accustomed to have his own way he would surround himself with men of lesser breed, in order that he might the more easily dominate them. That is not the picture of Henry L. Stimson. He will bring to the council table independence of judgment and maturity of conviction.

It is not the first time they have worked together. Back in 1915, in the early days of the Belgian relief, when it was still under the fire of criticism, Hoover sought additional support at home. At his request President Wilson appointed a cooperating committee, of which Stimson was for many months an active member. Hoover has a way of chalking a man up on the tablets of his memory when their paths cross and reaching out for those same abilities later in time of need. In this case the appointment reveals his resolute purpose to set first on his Cabinet the stamp of integrity. Stimson is the very antithesis of the Ohio gang.

Go back to his forebears and you will find mostly stern New England stock, with Abigails and Rebeccas, Atterburys and Appletons. A Stimson, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War, placed his private fortune at Washington's disposal, and was penniless at the end of it. Colonel Stimson has not only the wells of character to draw upon, but the springs of experience. He has been lawyer, soldier, statesman, diplomat. He has had appointments at the hands of four Presidents, and is about to see service under a fifth.

Graduated from Yale in 1888 he took up the profession of the law, and in due time became a member of Elihu Root's firm. The story goes that it was Root who, riding with his chief through Rock Creek Park in Washington, first introduced Stimson to Roosevelt. Spying his partner, who happened to be in the capital on business, on the bridle path across the stream, he called out to him to "report at once to the Commander-in-Chief, by order of the Secretary of War." Stimson plunged his steed across the stream—riding is his favorite sport, and he was always a good horseman—and reined it in by the President's side in the most approved fashion of the cycloramas. Roosevelt liked his style, and afterward appointed him United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. There he made a name for himself in the conduct

of the case against the "sugar trust," and the prosecution of Charles W. Morse for misappropriating funds of the National Bank of America.

It was natural enough that Stimson should become the Republican candidate for Governor in 1910, and that when that effort failed—he has neither the vests nor the voice of a politician—Taft should appoint him Secretary of War. By a curious turn of fate he found himself under a President who had made his reputation in the Philippine Islands and over a Chief-of-Staff, General Wood, whose burden of insular administration he was himself afterward to assume. In the War Department he got his first zest for military training, and he and General Wood were later to become outstanding champions of the cause of preparedness.

In the Summer of 1915 Stimson went to Albany as a delegate at large to the New York State Constitutional Convention. It was a distinguished gathering. Men of lesser mark sported on the sunny beaches of debate; far above them the intellectuals tossed their snowy crests. Root was there, and Judge Clearwater from Kingston, and Delancey Nicoll with his patient humor, and Schurman of Cornell, and Morgan O'Brien, and Herbert Parsons, and that peak of intelligence rising sheer out of the plain, Alfred E. Smith. Stimson worked with these men, and listened toward the close of the convention's deliberations to that great speech of Root's, perhaps the greatest of his career, in which he so eloquently defended the short ballot and the centralization of responsibility in the Governor.

To this doctrine of executive responsibility, which has since been written into the Constitution and laws of the State, Stimson made his own peculiar contribution. During the days of his service at Washington, the weaknesses of a system which rigidly separated the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches of government were forcibly brought home to him. He resolved then and there to do what he could to adapt the ancient formulas of Montesquieu to the conditions of modern life, with its demand for leadership and cooperation. As soon as he got back to New York, long before he had been elected a delegate to the convention, he took up the cause of the executive budget, which will ever be associated with his name. In the convention he headed the committee which had charge of that reform. With the rest of the changes included in the revision of 1915 it fell to the ground, but as seed to come to later fruition both at Washington and at Albany.

When the war came, an ex-Secretary of War of weaker fiber would have found his way to useful service at Washington. Stimson preferred a silver leaf at the front to silver stars at home and went overseas with the 305th Field Artillery, Seventy-seventh Division—New York's own. During the training period at Camp Upton and Camp Souge he had a chance to capitalize his War Department experience and to put into practice the preparedness which he had long preached. He applied himself to the discipline and battle-effectiveness of his regiment as he had applied himself to the sugar trust case and the executive budget, with great pains and patience, mixing in a human quality which belied the "icicle" charge leveled against him in the campaign of 1910. Knowledge and experience alone do not make a good commanding officer. At Pexonne and Neuf-Maison and in the pup tents of the Bois de Haie Labarre—from the edge of which his guns fired the regiment's first shot against the enemy—he showed that he was a leader of thought not only, but of men.

The Nicaragua mission is still fresh in the public memory. As the special envoy of President Coolidge, Stimson settled the dispute between Diaz and Sacasa, and managed to effect an agreement that ended hostilities between their rival forces. even though it did not bring permanent peace to the country. On his understanding of Latin-American problems, refreshed at that time, Mr. Hoover is expected to lean heavily in seeking to improve relations with the republics south of the Rio Grande. Those who want to understand Mr. Stimson's approach to those problems should read a little book which he wrote called "American Policy in Nicaragua," especially Chapter 3, wherein the author discusses the future of our relations with our Latin-American neighbors. His thesis rests on the characteristic premise that the Monroe Doctrine is not a mere assertion of our rights over our American neighbors, but a solemn assertion of a duty on our part toward them. Mr. Stimson summed up the general principles that must govern our policy when he said:

"Whatever steps we take in Central America must not be in derogation of the rights of those republics as independent nation," and added that the national safety of the United States imposed upon us peculiar interest in guarding the Caribbean Sea and the Panama Canal routes.

While his good friend General Wood was still in the Philippines, Stimson went to pay him a visit. He was greatly impressed with the general's consecration to his task. He felt that Wood had undertaken it as a duty, and when the call came to Stimson himself, he accepted it in the same spirit. He went out to the islands in 1928, on the wings of great prestige and into the arms of a most friendly welcome. He early sought the cooperation of Quezon, Osmena and the other Filipino leaders. Some of them he appointed to his cabinet. This gave them a voice in the administration; at the same time they were able to help him in the Legislature with his reform measures. Through his cabinet, and through the Council of State, which he revived, he was able to put into effect in the Philippines the doctrines of executive leadership and legislative contact which he had persistently advocated in this country.

Like Morrow in Mexico, Stimsom made cooperation and the economic development of the country the keystone of his policy. The Filipino people today constitute a community in the Orient filled with eager Western desire and hunger for the mental and material good things of this life," he told them. "But they are held back from a gratification of that desire by their failure thus far to achieve the mechanical and economic progress by which alone such desires can be gratified." He urged development "in and by big business units," with ample resources in capital and expert talent.

Such, in its broad outlines, is the career of the man who has become Secretary of State—a tall man, not too rangy, "with light gray-blue eyes and grayish hair and a close-clipped gray mustache above a firm mouth." A man determined to be fair. A man who has somehow managed to carry through life the oft-ridiculed For-God-for-Country-and-for-Yale ideals of his college days. A man for whom Elihu Root and Charles E. Hughes have gone bond, as Taft and Smith would if they were asked, or Roosevelt and Wood if they were alive.

Manila Fugitive Convict Arrested in Macao

Joseph L. Wilson, a figitive convict from Manila, who took refuge in the Portuguese colony of Macao, has been lodged in jail there without bail pending extradition proceedings being insitituted by the American authorities at Manila, according to an acccount published in the *Manila Bulletin*. An *Asscoiated Press* telegram from Macao states that Wilson in a statement said that he had been deceived by his lawyer in Manila as regards conditions at Macao. The lawyer had told him that no extradition arragements were in existence between the Portuguese and American governments. Acting Governor General Gilmore in a note to the Portuguese authorities at Macao states that he considers the extradition arrangements valid and applicable to the present case.

Chinese Women's Club Gives Charity Dance at Majestic

A large number of both Chinese and foreign guests attended the charity tea dance of the Shanghai (Chinese) Women's Club held at the Majestic hotel April 1. The dance was held to raise funds for the maintenance of two free schools for poor Chinese children and for free beds at the Shanghai Red Cross hospital. The principal feature of the program was a chorus dance, "Dancing Mothers," by four young Chinese women, who were described as having appeared in "smartly abbreviated costumes." This quartette, composed of Mrs. Gerta Li, Mrs. Elsie Zee, Mrs. Annie Tan and Mrs. Pearl Liang also participated in an acrobatic dance, "Jazz Mad." Mrs. P. T. Chen is chairman of the Shanghai Women's Club.

Fifth Session of East China Summer School

The fifth session of the East China Summer School will be held at Shanghai College beginning July 5 and continuing for 27 days. This school is conducted cooperatively by the group of Christian colleges and universities in East China, and is strictly of college grade.

Courses will be offered in the regular college departments and a number of special courses, particularly including those for teachers and for extension lecturers on scientific and special subjects.

The school is open to all who are qualified to do the work and can meet the entrance requirements.

Dr. David C. T. Yui Speaks on American Friendliness to China

A dinner was given at the Bankers' Club in Shanghai April 2 to Dr. David C. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C.A.'s of China, on the occasion of his recent return from the United States and other foreign countries. Dr. Yui in an address stated that he gained the impression that out of 100 people in the United States of America at least 95 are friendly toward China and the Chinese.

Thinking Beyond the Unequal Treaties

BY PAUL C. MENG

(*Chinese Students' Monthly, January*)

"ONE who thinks not into the distant future will have difficulties near at hand," "Without vision the people perish." A nation of destiny should have a philosophy and policy which think and plan not for years but for decades. And China is a nation of destiny.

Brittania rules the waves. Since the nineteenth century England has extended her influence to the four corners of the world. The sun never sets on the British Flag, and English is spoken in all countries and by all peoples. Since the Russo-Japanese War, Japan has become in every sense the Empire of the Rising Sun. Her expansion parallels that of the British Empire, and more dramatically.

Modern Empires are not established by laws of chance, nor the whims and conquest of one hero; they are the results of years of advocacy and persistent execution of what is now termed imperialism. Imperialism is a philosophy socialized into public opinion and crystalized into a policy.

Like communism, imperialism in a crude from is not new to China. Though not an island country, the original China was not much larger than England. The people who occupied it over four thousand years ago, which is now Honan, Shansi, Southern Chili and Shantung, built up their Celestial Empire by conquest and by peaceful penetration. The explorations of Chang Chien during the Han Dynasty (206 B. C. to 25 A. D.), into Tibet and Malaysia were beset with greater difficulties and were many times more adventurous often than those of Amundsen or Commander Byrd.

Empire building in China began with the first Emperor of China (246 B. C.), through the Tang Dynasty (602-907 A.D.), during which the Emperor of China governed virtually the whole of the continent of Asia. If Napoleon be considered Europe's greatest soldier, certainly Genghis Khan was greater, whose empire extended from the Pacific to the Caspian Sea. But the Empire of Tang and the larger Empire of Genghis Khan did not endure. Those empire builders did not realize the significance of trade and still less the power of culture. Even today the Tibetians and Mongolians are culturally aliens, who hold a vague and indifferent allegiance toward China proper. China conquered to keep out invaders, As soon as her troublesome neighbors were subdued and offered tributes as tokens of good behavior, China lost her interest in them politically and economically.

Economic Exploitation

The goal of a modern empire is economic exploitation. Politically Disraeli crowned Queen Victoria Empress of India, but practically the East India Company had previously elected her president of their Board of Directors. So the A. B. C. in modern statesmanship consists of economic exploitation, political domination and cultural assimilation. Cultural assimilation is the latest discovery, and found to be the most effective means for empire preservation. India and Poland were among the first to be experimented on. Japan followed faithfully the examples of her European masters in Korea and Formosa. This process is sometimes called denationalization. It consists first of prohibtion of the use of the mother tongue of the conquered nation, and second the substitution by force of adoption of the language of the victor.

Strange as it may seem, one of the great empires in history never developed the philosophy and technique of imperialism. On the contrary social tradition and the attitude of the government had always discouraged the expansion of China. "When parents live sons should not travel far." This and many other precepts of filial piety so effectively advocated by Confucius and his followers gradually overcame men's inherent spirit of adventure. Buddhism gave added meaning to China's mythology. The anthropomorphic conception of immortality so deeply rooted in the religion of the masses made death away from the land of their ancestors an unpardonable sin. The government for centuries prohibited foreign travel and emigration. An ancient law of China's prescribed that "All subjects of the Empire who go beyond the seas to foreign lands for the purpose of trade or to settle shall be punishable as traitors and spies. . . ." This law was enforced with more or less vigor as late as the Second Opium War (1858) and the right of the people to trade and to migrate abroad was not recognized by the Emperor till the Burlingame Treaty ten years hence. Therefore, in spite of the fact that Chinese culture penetrated impassable barriers since the time of invention of the compass, gunpowder and the spreading of the use of silk, tea and printing to the west, China never established a truly political and economic empire. It is on account of this fact that China might plead not guilty to the charge of imperialism and economic exploitation of her smaller and weaker neighbors.

The age of political empires is over, and the era for building economic empires has just begun. It is not far from the truth to say that the Chinese people entertain no thought of expansion either political or economic at the expense of other peoples. On the other hand, no nation can live, at least not a properous and well balanced life, if it does not think or plan beyond the confines of its boundaries.

According to conservative estimates the number of Chinese people overseas amounts to almost two percent of the total Chinese population. International trade is indispensable to the economic life of a people, and yet the Chinese people, one fourth of the population of the world, export and import far less than the Japanese, English or Belgians.

For the economic welfare of China there must be cultivated a philosophy and a policy that think and plan beyond the abolition of the unequal treaties. In England and Scotland each family considers it an honor to have one of its members trading or living in distant parts of the empire. In China people still look with disdain or strangeness upon their fellowmen from abroad. On the one hand this attitude is an outcome of lack of the spirit of adventure, and on the other hand a failure to appreciate the significance of travel and emigration.

The Benefits of Emigration

Aside from the economic aspect of the question, travel and emigration facilitate cultural exchange and eventual international understanding. It is true that unguided emigration sometimes brings conflict, but even so the conflict usually becomes in the end a challenge and a stimulus to solve a problem of interracial relationship. The progressive tendency in modern Europe and America may be attributed largely to centuries of emigration made possible by certain geographical advantages. China suffers in many ways from her long isolation; the few who have lived or studied abroad have constituted perhaps the only force of intellectual and cultural conflict which made change and progress possible in modern China.

The Chinese overseas need not only protection but assistance. As long as each modern government subsidizes their own shipping business, China needs to develop overseas transportation of her own. Each modern nation has its spokesmen, to the press and to the academic world. Japan has her own news agency, her writers and scholars who interpret Japan to the rest of the world. Even India has her Tagore and Ghandi. China, too, must speak for herself.

Take America for example, the potentialities of trade between China and America are impossible to exaggerate. Yet China's silk and tea, supposedly China's established trade, are declining rapidly. Neither the Chinese government nor the merchants have made a comprehensive study of American demands and tastes for Chinese products. The American people are interested in Chinese culture; the publication and sale of many books on China, and establishment of professorships in Chinese studies in different American colleges are evidences of the development of this interest. Culturally again China is not prepared to meet the demand. Every civilized country, either through the government or a public institution, makes it part of its policy to promote cultural exchange by the exchange of professors, public lecturers, and through some publication. But practically all the sinologists of recognized standing who are capable of using a Western language to interpret Chinese culture are Europeans, Americans and Japanese.

South America is thinly populated and still a continent of virgin soil. The greatest economic need of this continent is farm labor, and the policy of the South American countries has been to encourage the immigration of Oriental laborers. Japan saw the opportunity; she established her own steamship line to South America and her subsidized emigrants thereto. Recently through negotiation Japan even made an understanding with Argentine for the admission of one hundred thousand Japanese farmers to that country annually.

China has a duty to contribute her part to the economic welfare of the world, and a duty to interpret her life and culture to the West. How could she develop her vast natural resources and uncover her social heritage? The question remains to be answered by those who think beyond China's immediate needs and geographical boundaries. While China is struggling for independence and livelihood, she must not forget her destiny. She must take time to develop a philosophy and policy that are compatible with her proper place in the sun.

Chinese at Washington, D. C., Honor Dr. Sun Yat-sen

The Chinese students in Washington, D.C., held a memorial service at the Washington Club on March 12 in memory of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Judge Linebarger, who formerly practised law in Shanghai and for many years was legal adviser to Dr. Sun, took a prominent part in the memorial service.

The assembled Chinese students prepared a memorial for presentation to Congress in which they asked for the abolition of extraterritoriality in China by January 1 next.

The Problem of Manchuria

BY ERNEST K. MOY*

What is Manchuria? The Three Eastern Provinces, as the Chinese call this territory, are an integral part of the Chinese nation. They occupy an area about 360,000 square miles in extent and are peopled by some 25,000,000 inhabitants of which there are about 125,000 Japanese and Koreans, mostly Koreans, and about 125,000 other foreigners, mostly Russians. In other words Manchuria is about nine times the size of the State of Ohio with four or five times as many people. It is richly endowed with natural resources of many kinds, mostly coal and iron. It has been said that Manchuria is one vast, immense coal field. Its soil is exceptionally fertile, and timber abounds.

Manchuria is an integral part of China. This is not a mere claim; it is an universally recognized and accepted fact. And Japan does not question it. She has, along with the other nations of the world repeatedly admitted and declared that Manchuria is a part of China, and that she respects China's sovereignty over this territory. The latest declaration of this sort was made by the Japanese Premier, General-Baron Tanaka, last month in a statement to the Parliament in Tokyo.

Japan Infringes Sovereignty

In treaties and diplomatic exchanges of notes, Japan has repeatedly agreed and bound herself to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China, which includes Manchuria. Yet the Japanese Government, mind you, the Government,—not merely private individual Japanese subjects or private corporations,—(and here I must pause to make and emphasize a very important distinction. When I use the words Japan and the Japanese in the present discussion, I mean the Japanese Government. There is a great difference between the government and the people of Japan. With the latter we have no quarrel; in fact, we respect and admire the Japanese people.)—I say that the Japanese Government controls and operates seaports, railways, mines, schools, hospitals, hotels, agricultural experiment stations, and a host of other things, including wireless stations; collects taxes, and guards all these with her own armed soldiers, in Manchuria! Not only this, but it denies to China the right to build railways, the right to borrow capital from foreign countries other than itself for the development of Manchuria! The situation hardly comports with Japan's profession that she respects the independence and territorial and administrative integrity of China in the Three Eastern Provinces.

These activities constitute a very serious limitation on China's sovereignty and independence. What is the justification for them. Japan says she has treaties with China which permit her to infringe these essential rights of sovereignty. How, when, and under what circumstances were these treaties negotiated? Is there a time limitation on these treaties? If so, when do they expire? Or have they expired?

"Sick Man of Far East"

Shortly following the Sino-Japanese War, which was fought, as the Japanese tell us, primarily to safeguard the independence of Korea,—the same Korea that the same Japan has since annexed,—the powerful nations of the West, with Japan included, decided that China was dying! Old man China, over four thousand years in existence, the sole survivor of all the ancient past, they thought, was about to pass out. Perhaps it was arterio-sclerosis about to take its toll; it might have been cirrhosis of the liver, a cancer in the leg, or a tumor in the brain,—or all of these. Whatever it was thought to be, these powerful nations agreed that China was about to fall apart. Like a flock of vultures they hovered over the prostrate body of defeated China, watching for the moment when life would expire, and then to pounce down upon it and dismember it for its rare and choice meat.

Life seemed slowly ebbing, but it remained; lingered on, it lingered on most exasperatingly. So the vultures, after a while, grew impatient and metamorphosed, becoming human beings posing as doctors. They imposed their unsolicated services upon the "sick man of the Far East." England and France undertook to doctor the lower extermities; Germany and Great Britain thought they would specialize in the mid-sections and perhaps upper extermities, and Russia very kindly volunteered to ameliorate the ailment in the head.

As many cooks are likely to spoil the broth, so many "quack" doctors almost killed the patient. Differences presently developed among them, the most notable being an argument between Japan and Russia, partly resulting in the removal of Russia in Japan's favor. They doctored and doped the patient. But,—miracle of miracles!—the patient survived and today is rapidly convalescing. Now, for several years he has been gently asking his beneficent physicians to let him recover alone, without further assistance. But the love of mankind, as you know, is in the hearts of all healers, and they simply would continue their merciful ministrations. The trouble seems to be that they still think the patient critically ill, ignoring all the symptoms of increasing vigor. Japan still insists upon doctoring the head of China which is Manchuria. The analogy is facetious, but it is not far from being pertinent.

Washington Treaty Provisions

Japan was one of the Powers participating in the Washington Conference of 1921-22. At this conference was concluded the so-called Nine-Power Treaty, and Japan was one of the signatories. The first article of this treaty provides that the High Contracting Parties agree

1. To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

2. To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

3. To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

4. To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States.

Japan Violates All

It is a shocking fact that Japan has violated the spirit and letter of every one of these commitments!

She cannot be respecting the sovereignty and independence of China in Manchuria by what she is doing there. Operating ports, railways, mines, schools, hospitals, wireless stations, etc., and stationing troops in Manchuria is not respecting the sovereignty of China.

Obstacle to Effective Goverament

Has she provided the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain an effective and stable government? Far from it. She has gone out of her way to do the very opposite. She is responsible for the bombing of Chang Tso-lin last year which it was thought would throw Manchuria into a state of chaos and thus provide Japan with an opportunity to strengthen and extend her position there. Later, she "advised" the officials in Manchuria against joining the Central Government in Nanking. In spite of the fact that Manchuria has since formally adhered to the Nanking Government, Japan refuses to deal with that government in regard to Manchuria. Instead she insists upon dealing with the local officials there, and this notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese officials in Manchuria, last month, formally notified the foreign consular body there that thenceforth all matters relating to foreign affairs must be taken up directly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Central Government in Nanking.

Today Japan occupies the zone along the railway in Shanthug, from Tsingtao on the coast 250 miles inland to Tsinan. She will not permit Chinese soldiers within this area, and they dare not enter except at the peril of their lives. The press ha reported that bandits which infest Shantung have taken advans tage of the situation to operate from within the railway zone sallying forth therefrom to commit their depredations in the territory outside, and then returning to safety within the zone where they cannot be apprehended by Chinese authorities.

Within this area or zone Japan is also forcibly holding hundreds of locomotives and cars belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the traffic along which line she is interfering with by not permitting through service except as she pleases.

Does all this agree with Japan's solemn pledge to provide China with an unembarrassed opportunity to develop a stable government? In what respect then is Japan providing China with the fullest opportunity to maintain an effective government?

Of all the countries with which China has treaty relations, Japan alone stands out as the one nation which has not recognized Nanking as the *de jure* government of China. Is there any doubt that the government in Nanking exists and functions as such, and that it is probably the best China has ever had in all its history? Well, the Chinese people do not question it, and the Chinese are the only people who have the right to determine this fact!

*) Part of an Address delivered at the Foreign Policy Association Columbus, Ohio, February 21, 1929.

(Continued on page 251)

Life in Shanghai's Silk Filatures

BY GERTRUDE BINDER

ABOUT the time that dancing at the Majestic Hotel stops on Sunday mornings, or, on dull nights, an hour or two later, work in Shanghai's silk filatures begins. All departments move together, and whether you are a mother with a baby to tend or an eight-year-old cocoon boiler, you must be on the job from five till five, or possibly from four till six, with an hour off for lunch, and, if you are lucky, half-hour rest periods morning and afternoon. For Chinese workers, of course, Sundays do not differ from other days.

There are approximately 100 filatures in Shanghai, including those in both the foreign and native districts. In practically all the finished product is raw silk. Roughly, there are four steps in the process by which the silk is prepared. They are peeling, sorting and boiling of cocoons and reeling the silk. The following is a description of the conditions under which this work is carried on in a typical filature.

The peelers sit on low stools or on the floor in a dimly lighted room. Before them they have great basketfuls of cocoons from which to strip the outer coverings. Tiny boys and girls help their mothers work while babies tumble about among the baskets. From the peelers the cocoons go to the sorters who separate them according to size, color and quality. Then they are ready for boiling and reeling.

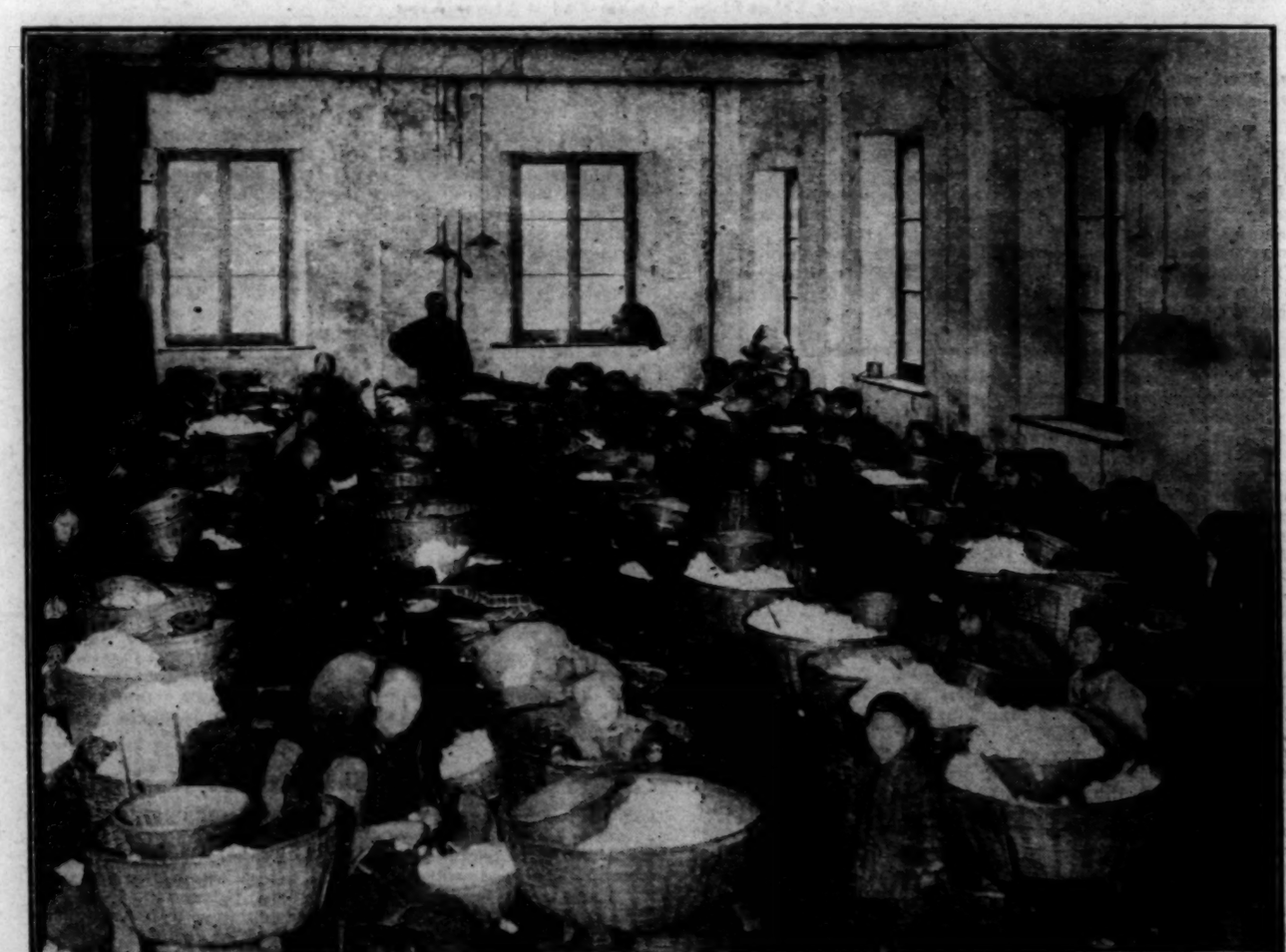
An Atmosphere of Steam

The workers in the reeling room, because of the nearly opaque cloud of steam in which they are enveloped, appear shadowy. They are not allowed to talk to each other or to look about, because their tasks require close attention. The reelers are mostly grown women. They sit in rows with the machines behind them. Before each of them is a basin, full of hot water, sunk in the top of a long table. The cocoons float in the hot water and the reelers' hands, because of having been soaked for hours, are bleached and shriveled out of all resemblance to flesh. The silk cannot be unwound from the cocoons until they are boiled, so in front of every woman, in addition to the materials with which she is working, is a small receptacle through which boiling water flows and from which rise the steam and the nauseating odor that saturate the air. The boiling is in charge of little girls who stand opposite the reelers.

The managers in some of the filatures say that the minimum age limit for these children is twelve years; nevertheless, most of them are only seven or eight, some less. By five—or four—o'clock in morning they must have come from their homes and be at their posts. For at least eleven hours a day they stand, nervously attentive to their work, with a sickening vapor rising in their faces. Their cheeks are thin and sickly; their eyelids swollen. The daily pay of a cocoon-boiler is thirty cents, which, at the end of a year amounts to almost as much as the price of an elaborate evening dress.

With Infants in Their Arms

Peeping around the corners of the reeling machines is a crowd of small children, some just learning to walk, some as much as six years old. The larger ones have infants in their arms, and baby-wailing emanates from baskets underneath the machines. One little girl sits on the floor trying to still the crying of a small brother. But the baby's face is bloated. He is too sick to be soothed by rocking. Occasionally a woman stops work and picks a child up to feed it. A few of the children are bright-eyed and lively. Some are only half dressed. With their shoulders bare and trousers covering their legs, they look like kewpies masquerading as stokers. But the darkness and the steamy air of a silk filature are not conducive to kewpie-roundness, and most of the children are thin. The mothers are the reelers. The presence of children in a workroom does not increase efficiency, but it is considered desirable to have them there nevertheless. The girls will grow up to be cocoon boilers, and later, reelers. There will be no trouble about teaching them, for they will have learned the



Sorting Cocoons in Shanghai Silk Filature

Silk Reeling Takes Place in Steam-Laden Atmosphere

work without help at the same time that they were learning to walk and to talk.

The workers in Shanghai silk filatures usually live in hovels or tenements within three or four blocks of the plants. The lunch hour from twelve to one o'clock gives them plenty of time to go to their homes for the midday meal, but some carry food and eat it in the workrooms. The men of the families work as coolies, pulling rickshas, transporting goods from place to place or performing similar poorly paid labor. Their earnings are frequently less than those of the women, whose wages range from thirty cents a day for boilers and peelers to sixty-five cents a day for reelers.

Japanese Versus Chinese Methods

Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of the cost of production of raw silk in a filature of the kind described goes into the purchase of cocoons; thirty-three and a third percent is absorbed by labor and preparation of the material. In filatures in which Japanese methods are used, the figures are seventy-five and twenty-five per cent, an appreciable saving. The important features of the Japanese system are the use of improved machinery and central boiling of cocoons, eliminating steam in the reeling room and the necessity of employing large numbers of children. One of the very few filatures of this kind in the vicinity of Shanghai is the Wai Tsun filature near Kashing in Chekiang Province.

Besides the filature, the Wai Tsun plant includes departments for cloth weaving. It employs 2,000 workers, men and women, with a small percentage of children. Wages are only slightly higher than those in Shanghai, but working conditions are immeasurably better. Throughout the plant there are ten hours of work daily. From twelve till one o'clock all machines are stopped and workers go to the company dining rooms for their lunches. Each employee has four free days in a month. Dormitories and dining rooms for men and women are provided and everyone is required to live inside the factory compound. No families are admitted. The only payment for board and lodging required of the workers is $3.00 a month, somewhat less than cost, for food. There are school rooms where classes, free to all who wish to attend, are held from five until six o'clock every evening. Recruits for the reeling department attend a factory training school and are paid twenty cents a day while learning the work.

Shanghai, March 28, 1929

Chinese Couple Wedded While Flying at Hankow

The *Hankow Herald* gives details of China's first air-wedding. Yang Ho-siao, Chief of the Air Corps attached to headquarters of the 4th Group Army, was united in marriage to Miss Pen Teh-hwang in the Ryan plane, "Wu-han", while in flight over Hankow, Sunday, March 24. It was an elaborate affair and a huge gathering of friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

In their flight over the city for fifteen minutes they were escorted by the "Hankow" carrying Mrs. Fu, Mrs. Yuen, Mrs. Ting, and Miss Tsao, bridesmaid. The planes were decorated with silk drapings. The actual ceremony took place in the air when the contracting parties exchanged their rings.

Gen. Chang-wei, in congratulating the newly married couple, stated that the wedding in the air was not performed as a feature or bravado but simply to demonstrate the safety of air transportation.

Japanese Plan To Combat Boycott in Philippine Islands

Japanese merchants in the Philippines are reported to be planning to combat the present boycott by Chinese.

Manila newspapers mention a "secret meeting" held by Japanese businessmen at the Japanese Club and plans are reported to have been made for measures to be taken to fight the efforts of Chinese to hurt trade with Japan. Meanwhile the Chinese are stated to be proceeding with vigorous propaganda which includes slogans broadcast throughout the archipelago. The name of "merchant traitors" has been coined for Chinese who do business in Japanese goods, and most of the slogans refer to such Chinese.

Sun Fo Flies from Shanghai to Nanking in Less Than Two Hours

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, flew from Shanghai to Nanking, April 1, taking off on a Curtis Robin airplane from Hungjao aerodrome shortly after 2 p. m. He arrived in Nanking at 4 o'clock, covering the distance of 180 odd miles in less than two hours. The machine was piloted by E. L. Sloniger of the Aviation Exploration, Inc. which is associated with the Curtis interests in the United States. This is the first air trip taken from Shanghai to Nanking by a Chinese Cabinet Minister.

National Manifesto to the Nation

At the conclusion of the 14th session of the 3rd National Congress at Nanking an March 28, the Manifesto of the Party was adopted and subsequently issued after final revision by the Manifesto Drafting Committee. Following is a resume of same:

I

The evolution of the human race advances with the progress of the struggle for existence. In the last three centuries, there has been a fundamental change in the whole social structure of human society in consequence of the changed conditions.

Our late Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, recognizing before others, the trend of the time, started more than 40 years ago a Revolution in China in order, on the one hand, to lead the Chinese people in the reconstruction of a new national life and, on the other, to solve the many new world problems by cooperating with other peoples of the world in order that human existence may be made pleasanter.

In the West, the progress of the human race has battered down religious, political and economic barriers and produced capitalism, imperialism, and militarism, resulting in class-struggle in society and military competition among the nations. The small and weak peoples, as a consequence, suffered from the aggression and oppression of the stronger peoples, and the peace of the entire human race thereby became seriously affected.

Realizing this, our late Leader formulated the Three People's Principles to solve the question of the preservation of the Chinese people; for if the problem of the people's rights, the problem of democracy and the problem of livelihood are solved the happiness of the people would become a certainty. The solution of any one of the three questions as a separate issue would result in unhappiness.

II

Our Comrades, following the lead of our late Leader, have spared no efforts in striving for the realization of the Three People's Principles. After the Revolution of 1911 and the consequent overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty it was hoped that the Three People's Principles would be carried out. The majority of our Comrades believed that since the Manchu regime had been overthrown, it was not necessary to follow out late Leader's instructions to the letter, while the people seemed satisfied with the preliminary success of the Revolution and did nothing in the way of reconstruction. As a result, Yuan Shih-kai appeared on the scene with all the anti-Revolutionary elements clinging to him and for over ten years the country became the hunting ground of the Peiyang militarists.

The Second Revolution aimed at the extermination of militarists who were a constant support to foreign Imperialists. All militarists both in the North and South since the time of Yuan Shih-kai were successively eliminated by the Revolution.

In the first month of the 15th Year of the Republic (1924), the 1st National Congress of the Kuomintang was convened at Canton and the task of carrying on the Revolution was entrusted to our Comrades. A manifesto was issued setting forth the domestic and foreign policies of the Party. At the same time the Whangpoa Military Academy was established as the nucleus of a Revolutionary military force.

In the midst of his active participation in the civil and military affairs of the Party, our late Leader laid down the plans for National Reconstruction and explained in detail the Three People's Principles. After the collapse of the military regime of Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, our late Leader went to the North with a view to unifying the country in preparation for the abolition of the unequal treaties. But, unfortunately, he succumbed to his iilness.

Following the death of our Leader, the Second National Congress was convened in the fourth month of the 15th Year (1926). Another manifesto was issued declaring the Party's acceptance of Dr. Sun's Will. At the same time preparations were made for the launching of the Northern Punitive Expedition with Comrade Chiang Kai-shek as Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army. Success crowned the struggles of the Expeditionary Forces. In less than two months, our armies took possession of the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh, and in another two months the provinces of Kiangsi and Fukien fell into our hands, followed later by the occupation of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. By the third month of the 18th year (1927) the entire territory south of the Yangtsze River was under Kuomintang influence. The victory was entirely due to the unselfish sacrifices of our loyal officers and soldiers and to the energetic efforts of our Comrades in the Party.

In the meantime, the Communists, inspired by the Third Internationale and Red Imperialism, secretly joined our Party and created a reign of terror. At first they were opposed to the Northern Expedition, and then having gained a foothold in our military and political organizations they harassed our army in the rear. The disturbances at Hankow were the work of the communists which was followed by similar uprisings in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi,

Following the Purgation of the Party, the efforts of the Kuomintang were concentrated on the completion of the Northern Punitive Expedition when General Chiang Kai-shek again assumed command of the Army. At this juncture, however, Japan, seeing the imminent destruction of their remaining tools of aggression, the Northern Militarists, despatched an army to Shantung, in an attempt to check our advance. Comrade Chiang Kai-shek, nevertheless, bore the humiliation with great patience and with the support of the people succeeded in frustrating the designs of Japan.

With the conclusion of the Northern Expedition, a complete reorganization of the military units throughout the country was a conference at Peiping of all leading commanders was deemed necessary and called by Comrade Chiang to decide on, the general principles of reorganization and disbandment.

The problems confronting the Party and Government were not confined to military affairs, and a Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory was held in August of last year (1928) at which it was decided to establish the five-power system of government according to the late Leader's instructions. In January of this year (1929) the Military Reorganization and Disbandment Committee was organized for the purpose of further extending the Revolutionary Program.

III

Our long accumulated experience has strengthened our belief in the Three People's Principles and we can no longer delay carrying them out. From past events and present conditions, we can easily make the following deductions:

1. Owing to the deep-rooted influence of militarism and corrupt officialdom our struggle has been prolonged to this day, and we have suffered the loss of lives, property and wealth. The struggle in the past has brought about a tendency among our officials to become unduly ambitious.

2. From the political standpoint, the dissemination of the Three People's Principles among the masses is the only process which will rejuvenate the political life of the nation. Although we have succeeded in exterminating the militarists, the conditions which are conducive to the growth of militarism are still existing today. The only weapon against this is the Three People's Principles.

Our duty, therefore, is to remove these undesirable conditions. The mission of the Party is the struggle for our national preservation and the people should cooperate with those who are in power.

3. Repeated civil wars during the past several decades have caused unspeakable sufferings to our people. In our agitation for democracy, local autonomy and equality, all of which will mitigate the sufferings of the people, we have made many mistakes and failed to bring relief of their sufferings. As a matter of fact we have put them in a worse plight.

From the foregoing, we may conclude that the painful experience which we have been subject to is the result of our mistrust in the Three People's Principles and our failure to devote our energies to constructive attempts in accordance with these principles. Our salvation, therefore, lies in constructive work as specified in these principles.

The Present Congress is coincident with the attainment of national unity and the inauguration of the period of political tutelage. As Party members we must realize from our past painful experiences that it is absolutely necessary to follow the teachings of our late Leaders and strive to mitigate the people's sufferings. Otherwise, how can we face our late comrades who have made the supreme sacrifice? Judging from present circumstances we must admit that unless we carry out the Three People's Principles in their entirety, we cannot hope to combat against the imperialistic foreign powers and against the revival of feudalism.

We hope that all Party members will take an optimistic view of the future, take counsel from the people and obey the teachings of our late Leader. We further hope that our brethern throughout the whole country will give us their loyal and whole-hearted support, at the same time impressing upon us the duty of exerting ourselves in the service of the Party and the Nation and courageously proceed with the program of Revolution.

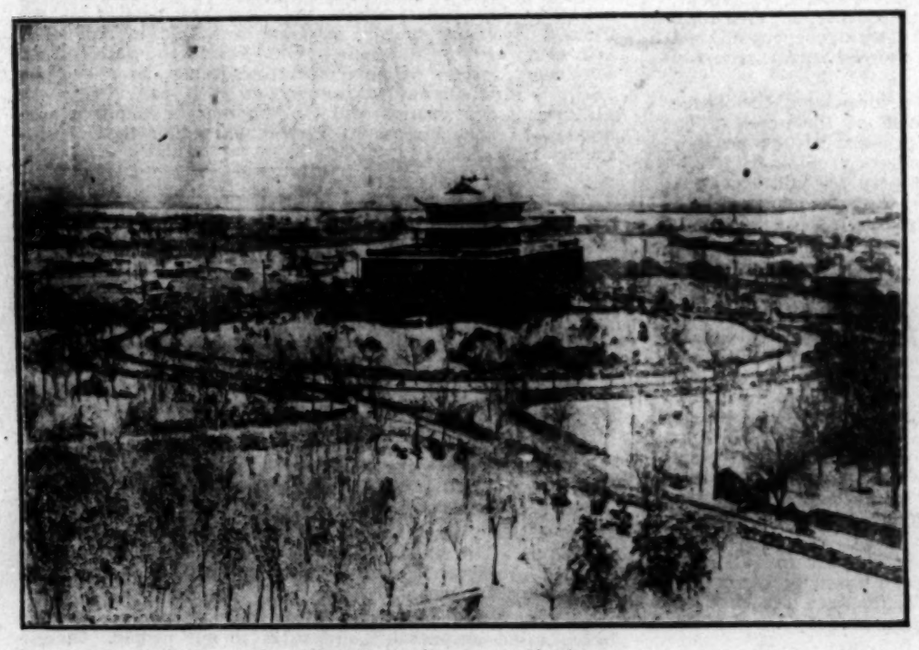
Nanking—A First Step

BY D. M. HILL

"WILL Nanking continue as the capital of China?" Ever since Peking became Peiping, and Nanking, the old classical capital of south China, was officially announced as the capital for a newly united China, skeptics have asked this question.

The arguments in favor of Nanking have so often been given they need here only to be briefly referred to—the value of a clean break from the past and the odor of corruption that lingers about the government of Peking; the central location, geographically; the chance to start afresh in a city with no sacrosanct foreign quarter; the historical tradition afforded by Nanking as a capital which in the fourth and sixth centuries, and again under the Mings, has represented purely Chinese dynasties; and, not least in the mind of "young China," the fact that Nanking was the choice of Sun Yat-sen in 1911 when the Republic was in its infancy.

Opposed to these factors—psychological, geographical, historical—there is the larger question of expense, for before Nanking can become a capital which will compare favorably with Peking, or leading capitals of the West, tremendous sums must be spent. Only recently, at a meeting of the Third National Kuomintang Congress, Sun Fo, the son of Sun Yat-sen and the member of the State Council charged with the reconstruction of the capital, asked the government to appropriate $50,000,000 (Mex.) to begin the task of transforming Nanking into a modern city during the next five years.



The Drum Tower at Nanking

It is difficult for the casual visitor to realize that Nanking is the capital in fact, or that it is in process of becoming so, for here there is no Forbidden City, nor other group of imposing public buildings to which one may point as the seat of the National Government. If one wishes to catch a glimpse of the future capital, then one must turn down a short and narrow side street, lost in the heart of the crowded old south section of the city. There the Nanking City Planning Bureau, with offices encompassing four courtyards of an old-type Chinese house, is actively at work gathering data, making maps and surveys, and preparing a large clay model, 3 x 6/2 ½ feet, of the city of Nanking—all preliminary to the work of making the actual city plan. It is this group of Chinese craftsmen, engineers, architects, and office administrators, working under the direction of Y. M. Lin, formerly the Commissioner of Public Works in Canton, which presents the most concrete answer to all the speculation as to Nanking's future. Attached to this Bureau are two American advisers, Henry Killam Murphy, architect, and Ernest Payson Goodrich, enginner, who were invited late in 1928 by Minister Sun Fo to advise on the City Planning of Nanking and the Port Development of Canton. The two advisers, and their two American chief-assistants, Irving C. Moller and Theodore T. McCrosky, are at present devoting their full time to the Nanking city plan.

Good City Plans Pay

A good city plan, according to Mr. Goodrich who is internationally known as a scientific city planner, invariably pays for itself, whereas a poorly drawn plan, or no plan at all, costs any city, as it continues to grow, many hundred times over the amount paid for a plan.

In the older countries of the West he states, vast sums are being spent in an attempt to remodel cities which grew up haphazard and now present serious problems in housing, in traffic congestion, in decreased land values and architectural uglinesses. In the new West, these mistakes are being avoided by the preparation of city plans which direct the growth of the city, providing for expansion without subsequent loss in beauty or efficiency.

It is significant of the progressive and intelligent spirit behind the present government that among its first constructive steps a capital is contemplated which shall eventually rank with other leading capitals in the world, and which shall be a model for later developments of the same sort throughout China.

Forgetting for the present, however, the particular problems presented by Nanking, with its atmosphere of an overgrown village, what, one may ask, are the characteristics of a good city plan?

A city-plan must bear strict practical tests lasting over a long period of years. It requires logic, founded on technical expertness and careful research, to devise a plan which shall, for example, make it impossible for traffic to move other than according to the plan, and at the same time move at the maximum of speed and safety; which shall look into the future and, anticipating the needs of 100 or 200 years to come, estimate the space required for future residences, shops, industry, education and government, for playgrounds and parks, aviation fields.

Why should cities need a plan? In order that the city, or community, may exercise the same oversight, the same principles of economy and efficiency, which the owners of great industrial concerns have found so essential to their development.

Without a city plan a community must stand helplessly by and watch the banks of its main waterways and the land bordering its railway sidings being covered with rows upon rows of small houses and shops; while for want of access to those very banks and sidings the materials of the industries on which the economic life of these inhabitants depends have to be carted over long distances to and from the works and at great expense to the consumer. In the towns traffic congestion and unnecessary wear and tear on the road surfaces are the results.

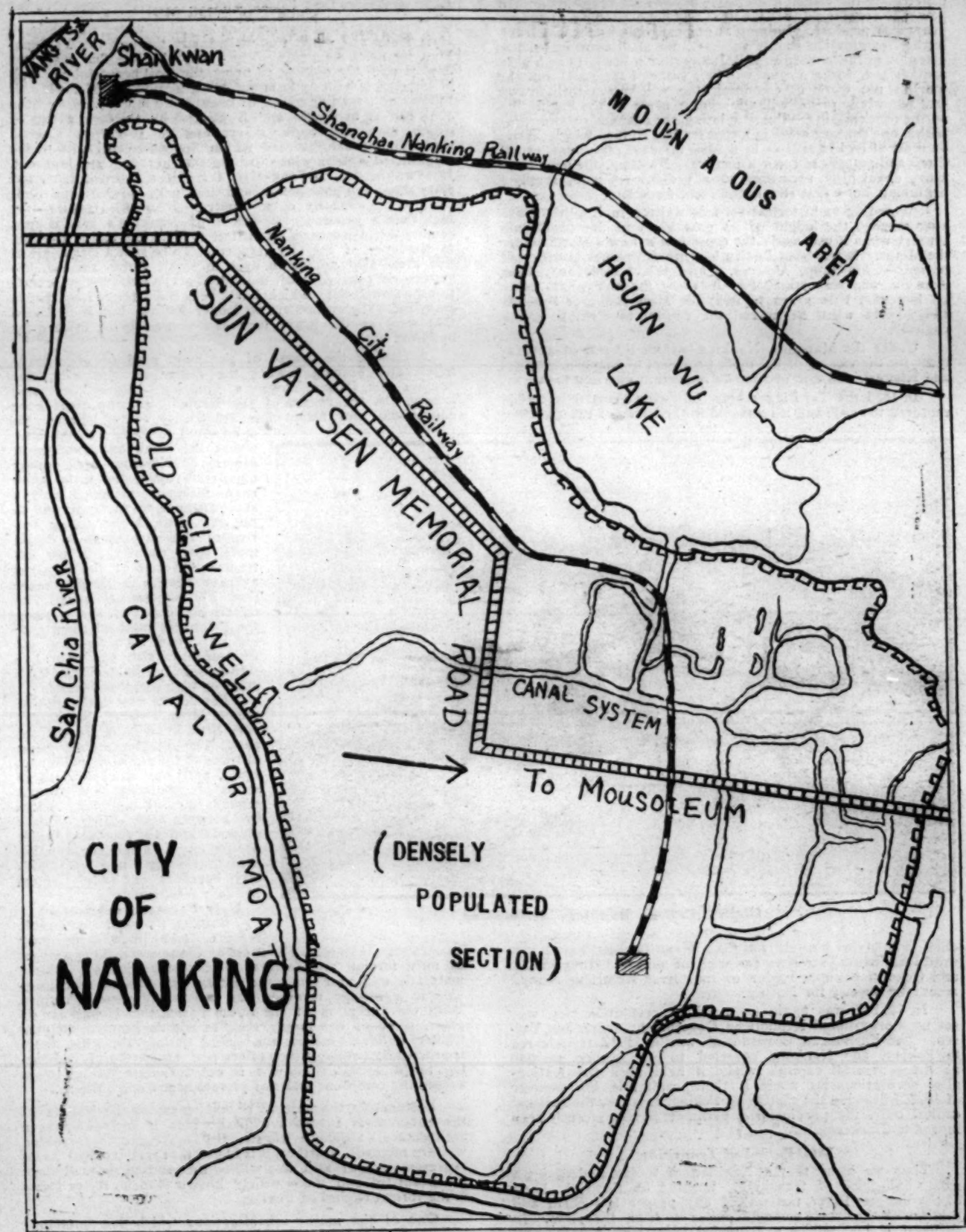
Not only may industrial efficiency be hampered, but health as often as not is sacrificed as well. Workers' dwellings are too often found crowded into the least healthy areas, because there the land is cheapest, in spite of the fact that crowding is uneconomical from every point of view except that of gaining the maximum return in rent from each plot of ground.

Without city planning and accompanying zoning legislation, a fine old residential district may be ruined in a few weeks by the erection of a large factory nearby, and the result is a tremendous depreciation in land value.

Economy, efficiency, and health are among the more important essentials, therefore, but the preparation of a city plan presents in addition certain demands from the artistic point of view. The best of city plans must weld together into the most beautiful creation possible the natural formality of ordered design and the natural informality of the character of the site, and transportation terminals, and, having marked these off, shall link the points together so that the life of the city continues to flow smoothly long after the present generation has gone.

Efficiency and Economy

The best city plan must, therefore, measure up to very strict principles of efficiency and economy. Furthermore, it must be supported by zoning legislation regulating the use



A Sketch Map of Nanking and Environs

of land, the widths of streets, and the type and height of buildings erected, in order that the community may live under the best conditions of light, air and sanitation. Least seen, but most felt as development proceeds, is the flexibility, or adaptability, of the plan.

It is then Science, plus Art, which is demanded, with Science in the lead when the plan is in its formative stages. Exacting, and yet never twice the same, the problems met in city planning are solved according to no set formula, but chiefly by a combination built of creative vision, shrewd judgment, and keen analysis, backed by long experience. The unknown quantity is the biggest factor, and the final answer—or the success of the plan—may not be learned until long after the city planners have carried their scales and T-squares away.

No matter how carefully one looks ahead, no matter how

penetrating the vision, it is clearly beyond the realm of human power to foresee all that the next one hundred or two hundred years may produce. Judging as one can only by the past, and letting imagination supply the rest, we shall move by then as often by air as by road or rail, fuel power is likely to be highly synthesized, large armies will be a thing of the past, and the world's not work of communication will be so tightly drawn that our whole planet will not seem so great as the Pacific did on the first crossing. Contemplating the changes sure to come within one century more in a country like China, which carries on most of its life still as in mediaeval days, the mind grows dizzy and refuses to form a picture. Nanking, the new Nanking, developing according to a preliminary plan, is only a beginning, but a first step in the right direction.

According to historical records written in English, Nanking reached the height of its past glory in the fourteenth century when it was made the capital of a new dynasty under the Mings. It has been known by different names in different periods—*Chin Ling, Mo-ling, Chien-yeh, Chien-kang, Ying Tien Fu,* and *Kiang-ning Fu—Nanking* (south capital) being an honorary title given to it by the Ming Emperor *Yung-lo* (1403-1424) when he moved the capital to Peking (north capital).

Under the Manchus, Nanking became the seat of government for the viceroy of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi, and also became an important garrison town.

In 1853 the Tai Ping rebels, following great destruction, captured the city, and it remained in the hands of the Tai Ping chief, who styled himself *Tai Ping Wong* (Great Peace King) until 1863, when Tsen Kwo-fan with the aid of Li Hung-chang, and General Gordon, leader of the "Ever victorious Army," recovered the city for Peking.

Ginling College Buildings at Nanking

In 1911 it was again captured by revolutionaries, who set up a provisional Republican Government under Sun Yat-sen. The Republican Government was in 1912 transferred to Peking, and Nanking reverted to its former position as the provincial capital, which it held until the Nationalist revolutionaries made it their capital in the summer of 1928, following the capture of Peking. It is now the national capital only, the provincial government having recently been moved to Chinkiang.

Vital Period of Transition

Thus we come to the Nanking of to-day, undergoing a most vital period of transition. Located on the right bank of the Yangtze River, the walled city proper lies north and south, with the centre some five miles in from the river. In shape it is not unlike a crumpled boot, with a broad heel pointing south and the boot-strap at the top just missing the water-front. Outside, between the city wall and the water-front, Hsia Kuan, officially a part of Nanking, sprawls about. There, along the main street and the Bund, are the important wholesale and shipping interests of the port, and many small homes and shops. Stretching away on either side of the main road are inumerable mud huts, squalid and miserable. Approximately 55,000 people live outside the wall in or near Hsia Kuan, and more than 400,000 within.

Visitors to Nanking, arriving by rail or water, pass through Hsia Kuan and enter the walled city through the Yi-Feng-Men, the north west gate. The sturdy old Nanking wall, the longest and, the opinion of many, the most beautiful city wall in China, was built early in the Ming period (1368-1644). It follows an irregular course of twenty-two miles, varying from 30 to 50 feet in height and is pierced by thirteen gates, of which nine are open. Approximately seventeen English square miles are inclosed within the wall—indicative of the magnificent scale in which the city was at one time laid out. Just within the Yi-Feng-Men there is a crowded district of petty shops and poor homes, and then very quickly one finds one's self in virtually open country. It is this feature—the fact that a generous two-thirds of Nanking's area is open country—which amazes all visitors to Nanking, and is a delight to the eyes of the city planners. To be sure a large part of this area—that not given over to small farms and bamboo groves—is covered with individual grave mounds and private family cemeteries, which have been there for so long that in many cases the owners are no longer known. but it is hoped that most of the grave land can eventually be utilized for building.

Following the course of the main road for about three miles, and bearing toward the center of the city, one reaches the Drum Tower, a Nanking "Etoile" of real beauty. In the region of the Drum Tower at present is the educational and better-class residential center. From this point south, to the heel of the boot, where the retail and amusement centers of Nanking are found, population along the main south road increases, although only a short distance to the east and to the west, through the widest section of the city, there is again much open country. In the extreme south-part of the city, the average density is roughty more than 100 persons per acre. The streets are crowded and narrow, the shops are most of them poor and dark, and, as always, in old Chinese cities, rich and poor live side by side, but hidden from each other by high compound walls.

Far to the east is the site of the old Ming Palaces, but to-day very little remains to reveal the past. The massive arched bases of three of the old Ming gates still stand, and old stone bridges in series of five mark the former regal avenue of approach. Close by between the Ming Palace grounds and the populated center of the city is a modern aviation field, to the north and west military barracks and the Central Military Academy.

Ugly Foreign Architecture

Nanking's most noticeable feature, and likewise its most unattractive feature, to all lovers of Chinese art, is its amount of ugly foreign architecture. The combination of Chinese materials, a Chinese landscape setting, and Chinese workmanship in a foreign medium, has had very depressing results. With the exception of the Drum Tower, the old wall and its gates, some of the larger temples and the group of adapted Chinese buildings housing the Ginling College for girls, there is practically nothing which offers real architectural satisfaction to the casual visitors who is not fortunate enough to see behind the compound walls of private homes and gardens.

Fortunately, the majority of opinion among the leaders of the government favors a capital which is truly Chinese in architecture, although constructed according to modern western methods. Further, it is hoped that architectural forms representative of all China will be used as a guide—not alone the beautiful and more widely known Manchu styles found in the former capital of Peking.

One of the major considerations which has promoted buildings of foreign architecture in China, rather than the more attractive and appropriate native Chinese architecture, has to do with the greater cost of putting up reinforced concrete building in adapted Chinese architecture, compared with the cost of erecting buildings for the same purpose in strictly foreign architecture. It is the opinion, however, of Henry Killam Murphy, architectural adviser, that this extra cost is only about one-eighth to one-tenth of the total expenditure. It is due in part to the desirability of limiting the

恩物

魯智光是一個小學的窮教授，每月只有固定的十幾塊錢的收入，處這米珠薪桂的時代，怎不左支右出，前吃後空？他瞧着他膝下的兒女成行，他暗自想道，唉！可憐的孺子，不知前世造了什麼孽，纔投到我這毫無積蓄的人家來做兒女，眼前的教育費，尚且還沒着落，將來長大成人，婚嫁的費用又在那裏呢？

智光的妻子，非但賢淑，而且很能耐苦，伊每天在十指上賺些收入，補貼補貼家用，智光有這賢內助，雖是常處窮鄉，他的精神上，却得着一種安慰，可是智光這人，善愁工慮，想着了來日大難，不免又要心焦起來。

從去年九月裏起，智光每月拿回來月薪的數內，總要少去幾塊錢，他的妻子問問他，他總含糊的應了幾句，伊側不敢追問下去了，伊恐怕伊丈夫在學校裏又減少了薪數，和他說穿了，反而要增他的憂慮，忽然一天，那個勾魂體者，把魯智光邀了前去，他的一家夥兒，哭得昏天黑地，他也沒有一個親戚朋友，肯來幫忙，生前這樣，死後也是這樣，

書橱裏發現一個洋紙的大封套，裏面却有一張中西文的證書，這張證書，據別人說，可到一家大公司裏去領二千元錢，

這麼一來，魯智光的喪葬費，和他兒女的教育婚嫁費，一古腦兒都有了着落了，唉！這張證書，不是他們全家的恩物是什麼？

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height of buildings in adapted Chinese architecture to two, or at the most, three stories, and in part to the necessity (in order to keep Chinese roofs free from dormer windows of any sort) of increasing the total cubic feet of building required to meet a given program of day-lighted space. Mr. Murphy's opinion is based on long experience in designing buildings of adapted Chinese architecture for missionary educational institutions, where economy is a vital matter. Certainly the increased beauty which results from Chinese buildings is well worth this relatively small extra cost.

The Mountans Near Nanking

The prospect of laying out a capital city for China offers scope for much interesting speculation as to the media which will be chosen to express the new spirit behind the present revolutionary government. Will Nanking, the capital of Nationalist China, express itself in gorgeousness and splendor, in delicate subtle forms, in the harmonious proportions belonging to China's highly civilized past? Will it be gay or will it be sombre? Will it be massive and bold, or restrained and suggestive in its representation of new found vigor? How much will modern young China take from its architectural past, and how much will it try to create anew?

What of the Future?

Another question of equal, or even greater significance, according to one's individual bent, is whether Nanking has a future other than as a capital? In the minds of the city planners, in the minds of the advisory council which co-operates with it, and in the opinion of many students of China who have been unofficially consulted, it has a tremendous future as a railway and shipping centre, being located at a junction point in the rail communications extending north and south, and having natural port facilities and a tremendous hinterland for both the production and consumption of goods. It is usual to think of Shanghai as the inevitable future port of the Yangtze, but if capital is attracted, perhaps from overseas Chinese, to develop the port of Nanking, given stable conditions and a network of inland transportation by which the products of the inner provinces can reach the water at a reasonable cost, there is plenty of ground on which to argue that the reduced cost on freight travelling by water for 200 miles inland, will offer serious competition in time to the joint port of Shanghai-Woosung. In this event industrial development is sure to follow as a natural concomitant.

Aside, therefore, from its future as a capital, with all that implies in attendant expansion as a cultural, educational and tourist center, it is fairly safe to predict that Nanking will one day have a big commercial future. The plan for Nanking accordingly contemplates a "Greater Nanking" area of approximately 250-300 square miles. This includes the river area, and considerable land north of the Yangtze River. In size it bears close comparison to the "Greater New York" area of 298 square miles, which according to the census of 1925, had a population of 5,873,356. The figure for the Nanking area is based on the needs of an etimated 2,000,000 one hundred years from now.

What, the outside world wants to know, is the city plan to provide in Nanking? At this early stage it is impossible to give details, because they are not determined. Of prime importance at present, however, because of the serious shortage in office accommodations for the government Ministries and Departments, and in housing accommodations for the ten thousand odd employees of the government, is the determination of the future government center and of the main roads and arteries. Step by step the future educational centers, shopping and amusement centers, industrial and freight centers, and different residential centers will be determined. These will then be linked by main boulevards and secondary roads wide enough to allow for future increases in motor traffic; improvements in the present canal system will be worked out; perhaps one railway line for passenger traffic will be carried into the city, connecting with the lines going north to Peking and south to Canton, and freight trains will move around the outskirts of the city to and from the water-front. Train ferries, until such time as bridges appear across the Yangtze, will connect the Pukow side—commercially the more important water-front—with Hsia Kuan and the walled city of Nanking on the south.

All these component parts of the future Nanking must be so placed and planned that traffic may move from point to point by the most direct route and with the minimum of congestion at any time. Within the city walls it is hoped that a system of small parks may be provided for amusement and sports, joined by "park strips," or roads parked along the sides, which will form one continuous park system. Outside the city wall, to the northeast, there is lovely Lotus Lake, with its small islands. The lake and shorefront around it had already been earmarked before the city planners began their work, as a pleasure park, and promises to be one of Nanking's future beauty spots. Purple Mountain, which rises about 1410 feet above sea level of the Northeast of Nanking, and the foothills around it—in all about twelve square English miles—had likewise been reserved as a "rest and culture" park. Within this area are the modern mausoleum of Sun Yat-sen, and the tombs of the first Ming Emperor, and his consort, dating back to the fourteenth century. The Mausoleum and Memorial Park Commission, by whom the park is be-

Moat and City Wall at Nanking

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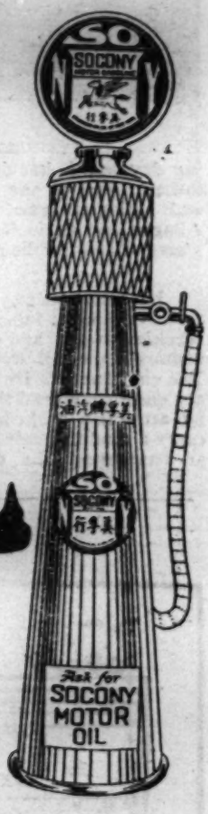
強猛有力之汽油



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City Railway Route at Nanking

ing developed, has drawn up elaborate schemes for memorials to be erected to the martyrs of the Revolution; for botanical and zoological gardens and an observatory; for model farm villages and agricultural experimental stations; and finally for a magnificent public recreation park in honor of Sun Yat-sen.

A Famous City Wall

Lovers of beauty in China are unanimous in their desire that Nanking's famous city wall, the finest feature in all Nanking to-day, and one which as time goes on will attract visitors from all over the world, should continue to stand. The city planners are in sympathy with this sentiment. They are quite convinced that it will be possible to pierce the wall by attractive arched gateways, whenever it is necessary to carry a road through, without robbing it of any of its beauty or hampering the city's development. Furthermore, it is hoped that in time it may be repaired where neces ary and converted into a beautiful ring boulevard, a complete park in itself.

Nanking's most fortunate feature, from the point of view of the city planners, is its open, or at most only sparsely developed, country. It is full of beauty, and in the growing season the green hills, with their many trees and wild flowers, the groves of bamboo, the neat cultivated fields of rice and vegetables, the patches of mulberry bush for the silkworms, and the frequent small ponds shaded by willows present a more than ordinarily attractive picture. Were the hills of Nanking much higher they would in many ways restrict the city plan, but as most of them are only one to two hundred feet high, they but add to the possibilities of the city plan, providing naturally many desirable locations on which to build fine residences and imposing public buildings.

It is this free space, and the fact that, with the exception of the Drum Tower in the center of the city, and the new Sun Yat-sen highway now under construction, Nanking presents few seriously determining features, which makes the planning of Nanking one of the most wonderful constructive opportunities ever known to city planners.

Rome was not built in a day, nor will Nanking be built in a year. The city-planners can only anticipate the future, and through their vision and judgment estimate the needs of its population from the smallest child to the oldest adult, from the highest to the lowest range of wealth, one hundred years from now. Perfection of the plan necessarily rests with the administrators and legislators of the future Nanking, who by wise laws and wiser government, may bring the dream city into actual being.

Nanking, March 29, 1929.

CHINA ADOPTS A NATIONAL ANTHEM

Some time ago the Nationalist Government offered a prize for a national song. One hundred and fifty different songs were sent in but only four were considered, and among these the prize was awarded to Chen Mei-chun, a student in music trained abroad, who composed both words and music. The successful song is called "The Song of the Kuomintang," but the intention is that it shall become the Chinese National Anthem. An authoritative translation by the Shanghai correspondent of *The Times*, London, is given below:—

"The "Three Principles for the People'

Must be the model for you:
To strengthen your country,
And bring in great concord.
Let your many scholars plan;

Let them be the vanguard of the people.

"Early and late, without remissness
You must obey the Principles,
Swearing diligence, swearing courage.

You must be truthful and loyal,
With one mind, and with one effort,

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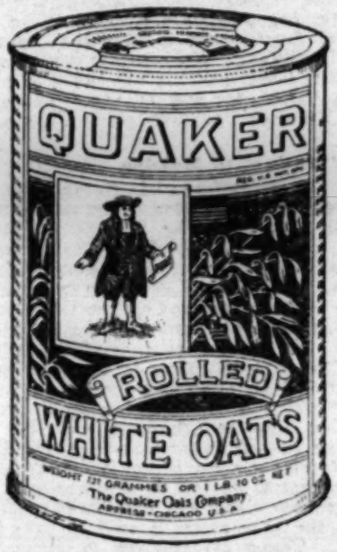

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Balance Sheet of Tanaka's China Policy

BY LEE KUANG-YONG

IN the history of diplomacy there are very few instances of such blunders as those made by Baron Tanaka, the Premier and Foreign Minister of Japan, in his China policy. When he formed the present Cabinet, he declared that his policy towards Manchuria and Mongolia would be "positive" and that his attitude towards the rest of China would be "firm". The public in China as well in Japan interpreted the terms "positive" and "firm" to be "aggressive" in seeking futher concessions in Manchuria and Mongolia, and "uncompromising" in maintaining the inviolability of the Japanese "rights" and "interests" acquired in China. The South Manchurian Railway Company was accordingly reorganized with a new president, and a new loan was sought in the United States while a series of negotiations were started for constructions of new railways. On the other hand, when the Southern Forces were approaching Peiping, no less than 30,000 soldiers were despatched to Shantung "for protection of the Japanese lives and properties" in the small town of Tsinan, while he practically broke off the diplomatic relation with China when the National Government proposed to conclude a new treaty of commerce, as the old one had already expired. This "positive and firm" policy of Baron Tanaka is a reaction against the "weak diplomacy of non-resistance" of the former Minseito Cabinet, as was denounced by the Seiyukai.

But looking back at the net results of this policy, we find that it is not China alone that suffered and still suffers; Japan herself suffers from material loss, not to speak of her prestige in China, resulting from Baron Tanaka's blunt and and heedless, rather than positive and firm, diplomacy. The whole nation except the followers of his party is up against his China policy. The industrialists, the intellectuals and the proletarian parties are unanimously clamorous against his policy. The vote of non-confidence introduced in the Diet was chiefly based upon the failure of his China policy. The bombing of Chang Tso-lin's train, the "advice" to Chang Hsueh-liang not to cooperate with Nanking and the despatch of troops to Shantung are the chief points among many other blunders made by Premier Tanaka, from which the well directed attacks of the Opposition started the campaign. But most of the interpellations have been evaded with such prototype answers as: "As inquiry into the matter is being made at present" or "The Government are not responsible for it", etc. In spite of such shameless evasions with blushing silence on many occasions when he could not answer at all, in spite of the defeat suffered in the Upper House, the vote of non-confidence has been rejected though with a very narrow majority. For such eventualities, Premier Tanaka has been making preparations for the whole year, discarding all usages of party politics and parliamentary rules. It is an open secret in Japan that he has been also spending a huge amount of money for purchasing more members and for splitting the opposition parties. Let us now consider the results obtained by Japan through Premier Tanaka's China policy.

Bombing of Chang Tso-lin's Train

We have as yet no conclusive evidences to prove that the bombing of Chang Tsolin's train has anything to do with Premier Tanaka's positive policy, although numerous circumstances arouse our suspicion that a Japanese agent must have been working behind the scene. Whoever may have done the deed, the crime has been committed in a district where Japan claims the right to administer and therefore the Japanese Government is responsible at least to conduct an official inquiry into the matter. It is not only incumbent upon the Japanese Government but also to its own interest to publish the whole affair in detail and make it clear to the world that Japan has nothing to do with it. But instead of doing it, Premier Tanaka seems to lay the burden upon the Chinese with the excuse that the policing of the district had been entrusted to the Chinese. In spite of the repeated demands from the Japanese themselves the Government does not, *cannot*, give the results of the investigation promised already six months ago. By refusing to publish the contents of the investigation, Baron Tanaka himself may be able to evade the responsibilty but the international faith of his Government would be discredited all the more. When questioned in the Diet who would be responsible for the crime committed in a district under Japanese jurisdiction, Premier Tanaka replied: "As I am not directly responsible for the policing of the district, I am not responsible for the incident. If I have to bear the

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blame, then hundred of thousands of prime ministers would not be enough"! Then he invited the Opposition leaders and begged them not to raise this awkward question in the Diet. These utterances and these efforts to hide the crime led even the Japanese public to believe that the Tanaka Cabinet must have had something to do with the crime, if not directly at least indirectly. It is a most stupid thing to do, the Japanese patriots blame the Government, to kill Chang Tso-lin after having supplied him with so much money. With whom is the Tanaka government going to negotiate for materialisation of its "positive" policy when Chang Tso-lin is no more and Yang Yu-ting is shot while Chang Hsueh-liang has gone over to the camp of the Nationalists, determined to take revenge upon the murderer of his father. "All diplomatic negotiations are going to be done hence with the Central Government in Nanking" was the declaration make by Dr. Wang. We consider in view of the fact that the Nationalist Government is not likely to permit itself to enter into negotiations for new concessions sought by Japan, that Premier Tanaka's "positive policy" has a very unpromising prospect.

The "Advice" to Mukden

There is another signal failure of Baron Tanaka's "positive" policy: the "advice" to Mukden not to submit to the Central Government in Nanking. The "advice" created an international sensation; it clearly betrayed Japan's interference with Chinese domestic affairs, always making obstructions to the unification of China. The whole of China rose up indignantly against the Japanese intereference and the hesitation on the part of Mukden to hoist the new National Flag received an impetus to do it at once. The first consequence of this "advice" was the joining of Chang Hsueh-liang to the Nationalist Government on the 10th of October and the second was the hoisting of the flag on the 29th of December without sending previously a word to the Japanese Consulate while the third was the shooting of Yang Yu-ting on the 7th of January. Baron Shidehara, the former foreign minister of the Minseito Cabinet, writes an article in The Central Review, in which he says:

> "In order to protect our rights and interests in the Three Eastern Provinces, the Government is said to have given an advice to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang to postpone the compromise with the Nationalist Government for three months. Why this is the way that protects our interests and whether a more positive security for our rights is obtained by doing so cannot be found at all. According to the explanation of the Government appearing in the press, it seems that the Government has been occasioned to take the step by the insincere attitude of the Nationalist Government to reject the Commercial Treaty between Japan and China. But it is not in accordance with the fact when we consider that the date on which the Nationalist Government sent the communication asserting the invalidity of the Commercial Treaty between Japan and China was on the afternoon of the 19th July while it was the 18th on which the advice was given Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang."

When questioned about this fact in the Upper House, Premier Tanaka replied that he took the step anticipating that communication of such nature would be received! If that was the real motive, Baron Shidehara asks, why does not the Government take some effective measures against the compromise between the North and the South now?

Acceptance of the Tariff Agreement

The only fruit of Baron Tanaka's China policy is the conclusion of an agreement concerning the tariff autonomy of China. But an analysis of the policy reaching the agreement will show the principlelessness of his diplomacy and the instability of his attitude. The deadlock between China and Japan was brought about through the rejection of the Commercial Treaty on the part of China. It was Premier Tanaka who declared repeatedly that no negotiations would be possible without the withdrawal of the rejection on the part of the part of the Chinese Government. When the National Government proposed a practical plan for the solution of the problem whithout damaging the dignity of both governments, as Japan was chiefly concerned with her amor propre rather than any material loss, it was Baron Tanaka who refused to consider any suggestions "unless China changes her attitude radically". It was Premier Tanaka again who issued a statement that he would maintain a firm attitude and take some determined actions if China did not repeal the Provisional Law. It was Baron Tanaka who refused to consider all the petitions made by the Japanese industrialists and declared that the anti-Japanese movement could afford to be neglected. What happened after? The anti-Japanese movement spread all over China, from Manchuria in the north to Canton and the South Sea in the south. The movement itself, started at first spontaneously among a portion of students, is now organised and directed by the influential leaders throughout China. The Japanese trade statistics began to show markedly low figures and the national animosity between both countries intensified more and more. Moreover, all the other leading nations concluded new treaties

and restored amicable relation with the new China where they started trade with bright prospects. While the 1st of Februrary was approaching imminently, the date on which the new tariff law of the National Government was to come into operation, Premier Tanaka had to bow down to the necessity and had to accept the revision of the tariff. China has never withdrawn the rejection of the Commercial Treaty, nor has she repealed the Provisional Law as demanded by Japan. Neverthless, Japan had to accept the new tariff law of the National Government. It may safely be said that Japan has virtually recognised the rejection of the expired Treaty by accepting the revision of the most important portion of the rejected Treaty. The main results of Premier Tanaka's "firm" policy is that he had to come to terms dictated by China, provoking the anti-Japanese movement, lowering the figures of Japan's China trade and exposing the emptiness of his "firmness." How can the Japanese people support the Tanaka Government in spite of such damaging policy? The Opposition Parties tried every means to overthrow the Government. But Baron Tanaka has the majority in the Diet that gave him a vote of confidence. The public groans and goes so far as to doubt the advisability of a parliamentary government when such injustices are done in the name of the nation.

The Tsinan Incident

The Sino-Japanese negotiations, so long procrastinated since October last, are reported to have come to a conclusion satisfactory to both sides. The contents of the agreement are not yet known. but according to a reliable source the main conditions are that the matters relating to responsibility to be taken for the incident, apologies to be made and the culprits to be punished will be ignored, that the National Government should undertake to provide such measures that will be acknowledged by Japan as sufficient for the protection of the Japanese lives and properties while the anti-Japanese movement should be suppressed, that the Japanese Government should withdraw the troops from Shantung within one month after the signing of the Agreement and that the damages should be investigated by representatives of both sides. It seems to us that the Chinese Government has made too much concession to the Japanese when, for example, the responsibility of the incident is going to be ignored. But what was gained by Japan by despatching 30,000 soldiers, spending over one hundred million yen? The augmentation of international suspicion about Japan's territorial ambition in Shantung, the instigation of the anti-Japanese movement by interfering with the Chinese domestic affairs, and thus sacrificing nearly 20 Japanese civilians and over 100 Japanese houses in spite of the declared intention to protect Japanese lives and property and evacuating about 2,000 Japanese from Tsinan and thus destroying also the Japanese settlement in Tsinan! Surely these net results cannot be said to be gains for Japan.

In connection with the negotiation for the Tsinan affair there is an incident that throws much light upon the Japanese politics. In spite of the precautions he had made, Premier Tanaka's position became extremely dangerous when the Diet was opened for the new session, his China policy being the main target of a general attack on all sides. So he decided to send Mr. Yoshizawa to take up the official negotiation with China for settlement of the Tsinan affair. But it is an open secret in official circles that Mr. Yoshizawa declined at first to come to Nanking for the negotiation, for he could easily anticipate that the conditions for the withdrawal of troops would be too exorbitant to be acceptable for China. But Premier Tanaka told him that the Japanese Government would make an all round concession to the Chinese Government. Hence Mr. Yoshizawa came to Nanking and could easily reach an agreement with Dr. Wang at the first meeting, the outstanding conditions being that the troops would be withdrawn and that the damages would be investigated by a special committee appointed by both parties. These conditions were regarded by the Minseito members, the so-called liberals, whose China policy is favored in China with undue expectations, as too generous, but they could not attack the Seiyukai Government on that account because they themselves have been professing to stand for the withdrawal of troops and "for a diplomacy of fair play." But the public in both countries felt greatly relieved, the long protracted Tsinan question being at last amicably settled. The price of yen the Shanghai market began to climb up while there was a tendency of a rush for Japanese goods throughout China. But the development of all these events came suddenly to an end, when it was reported that the negotiation was broken again. What happened? It was rumored that "a certain higher authority" disapproved of one of the conditions that the Chinese as well as the Japanese Governments should express regret for the incident to each other. To express regret means to make an apology, the "high authority" of the Japanese State maintained, and to make an apology on account of the Tsinan incident means that the Japanese army with its highest authority should make an apology to a foreign nation, which is impossible in Japan under

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the existing policy. Hence the conditions were unacceptable to the Japanese Government and the negotiation was broken off once more.

Baron Tanaka's Ignorance of the True Nature of the Revolutionary Movement in China

Premier Tanaka's China Policy made not only China suffer from the obstructions to the development of the revolutionary constructions and from the vast destructions wrought by the Japanese troops, but also made Japan herself suffer from inestimable loss in her prestige in China and also from great loss in her China trade. China's export increased in 1928 by 6.5% and her import by 11% as compared with 1927. But the Japanese trade, decreased considerably in the south but was compensated by an increase in the north. increased in 1928 by only 3,000,000 yen while Great Britain the United States and Germany increased their trade by more than one hundred million yen.

These facts show his utter ignorance of the situation in China. He is not the sort of man who can understand the full meaning of the revolutionary movement. He believes only in the military force which can, for him, work miracles. The Chinese revolutionary movement is only a part of the world, wide political movement of the oppressed peoples. It is supported not only by the oppressed peoples throughout the world, but also by all leading nations. The conclusion of tariff treaties by twelve nations, not to speak of the whole-hearted recognition of the Nationalist Government by such great Powers as the U. S. and Great Britain is proof that the present movement in China finds world-wide sympathy. Politically dissatisfied since the downfall of the Ming Dynasty, economically impoverished and socially oppressed, inspired by the world wide revolutionary movement, the present movement for unification and reconstruction of China is supported by all classes of the four hundred millions. Centrally organised according to up-to-date principles of organisation, determined with a deep conviction acquired through theorisation of the movement and inspired by a sort of religious enthusiasm, the Chinese people begin to act decidedly against any external aggression. To apply a heedless reactionary policy to such a deep rooted movement supported by world-wide sympathy is something to be compared with swimming against the torrent. Then we can understand that all the efforts made by Baron Tanaka against the unification and development of revolutionary reconstruction should have been working against his purpose, always with contrary results, to his surprise.

Nanking, March, 28, 1929

Chinese Chambers Protest Restrictions on Chinese Leaving U. S. A.

On hearing that the U. S. Department of Labor intends to cancel passports granted to Chinese merchants and their families who leave American territory, the Chinese National Associated Chambers of Commerceein Shanghai wired to the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., appealing for justice. The message (as published by the *Kuo Wen* news agency) refers to the existing treaty between China and America and says that the action of the U. S. Department of Labor in issuing an order denying to Chinese merchants and families who have entered the United States subsequent to 1924 the right to so-called return permits, which documents had been previously issued to Chinese merchants and their families and which gave them the right to depart from the United States and to return there, as a result of which these merchants and their families who enter the United States subsequent to nineteen hundred and twenty-four must remain in the United States and are in effect forbidden to depart therefrom whether for business or other reasons, under penalty of forfeiting their residence theein, is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Sino-American treaty. The Chambers' message goes on to say that this subject is important to American business interests for the reason that said interests require Chinese products and the Chinese require American products so that the interests are mutual and should be encouraged and developed rather than discouraged.

Chungshan Highway at Nanking Is Opened

The new Chungshan Highway at Nanking, which is destined to be the main artery of the Capital, was officially opened to traffic April 1. Liu Chi-wen, Mayor of Nanking, presided over the ceremony, supported by Hu Han-min, representing the Central Party Headquarters, and Tan Yen-kai, representing the State Council. Mrs. Liu, wife of the Mayor, severed the gaily colored ribbon that barred the road, and immediately thereafter a stream of several hundred automobiles headed by Hu Han-min, proceeded on the new road which leads from Hsiakuan, the commercial section of Nanking, through the heart of the city and on to the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum.

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Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

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No. 3

The Retirement of Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States

(From the Washington Post, February 27)

The Minister of China, Dr. Alfred Sze, will leave soon for his homeland, accompanied by Mme. Sze, for a sojourn of several months before taking up his duties as Minister to Great Britain.

Few members of the Diplomatic Corps have enjoyed the friendship that has been held by the rank and file of Americans, as well as by the United States Government, toward Alfred Sze. He is, in fact, a Washingtonian, having attended the public schools of this city and identified himself with American life. His education was completed at Cornell University.

Dr. and Mrs. Sao-ke Alfred Sze

Through the troublous times in China preceding the triumph of the Nationalist cause, Mr. Sze was in a position to render invaluable service for his country on account of the confidence reposed in him by the United States Government. His advice was sagacious, his patience untiring, and his patriotism unchallenged. Often he was compelled to mark out a course without having the benefit of counsel with his compatriots, but his foresight proved to be accurate. He was indefatigable in bringing about the recognition of the Nationalist government and the making of the tariff treaty which stands as a landmark in the emancipation of China from foreign interference. Secretary Kellogg found in Minister Sze a collaborator who assisted in formulating a policy mutually satisfactory to the United States and China, and which other powers are now imitating. The rapid unification of China and the establishment of a government unhampered by foreign restrictions might have been greatly delayed, if not frustrated, if the Chinese envoy in Washington during these critical times had not enjoyed the complete confidence of the American Government.

It is with regret that Washington takes note of the departure of this distinguished diplomat. He deserves the highest honors that his country can bestow.

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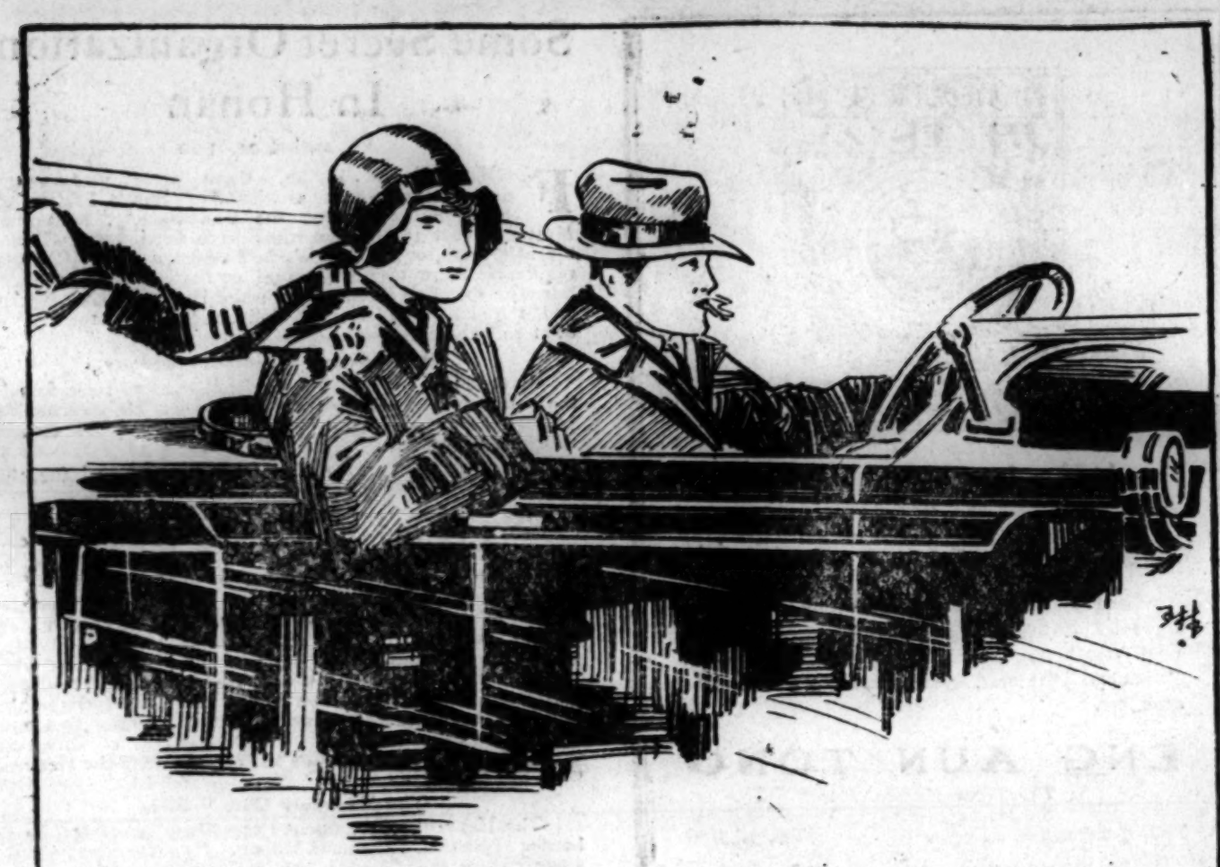

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Some Secret Organizations In Honan

BY MARK M. LOO

FORMERLY, in Honan, there were many secret organizations, such as the Red Spear Society, the Black Spear Society, the Fan Society, and others. Most of them in the meantime have been reorganized as the Min Tuan, or the People's Self Defence army. But some remnants of the Tien Shun Huei, or the Heavenly Obedience Society, the Tien Men Huei or the Heavenly Gate Society, and the Pao Huei or the Cannon Society have not yet been entirely suppressed.

The Heavenly Obedience Society

In the 14th year of the Republic Wang Lao-feng founded the Heavenly Obedience Society in Ki Hsien, He preached that he was the "Real Dragon," and was going to be the emperor of China very soon.

The followers of the Yellow Spear Society joined him in the following year.

The organization of the society is very simple. The emperor is the chief head under whom is the military commander. Because of hundreds of old women joining the society, a woman commander is appointed to direct them.

At the end of the 17th year the followers of the society plotted to occupy the Ki Hsien city, as their capital. The district magistrate, however, assembled several hundred guards, and surrounded the headquarters of the society which was established at the An Chung village, about 21 li distant. As they firmly believed that their charms and spells had the power to save them they opened fire on the troops. As a result they were entirely beaten and dispersed in all directions. Some of them became bandits and others joined the Heavenly Gate Society, in Lin Hsien.

The Heavenly Gate Society

The Heavenly Gate Society prevails in Lin Hsien, on the border of Shansi, Chilih and Honan. Han Yu-ming, a native stone cutter, the founder, one day got a stone seal from the earth, pretending that he had got it from a big stone. He established an altar in the You Chuen village and called himself the "Old Corps Tutor." He preached that those who believed him would be impervious to gun shots. He called himself the emperor and took the You Chuen village as the capital, driving the magistrate away and began to collect taxes.

The organization of the society is similar to that of military troops. The members of the society practice sword thrusts and shooting in public places, after learning to recite a "spell," which is a general characteristic of these secret societies. They also worship "Ling Pao Ta Fa Shih", but no one knows who the latter is.

The Cannon Society

The Cannon Society arose in Lo Ning Hsien, western Honan, in the 16th year of the China Republic.

The organization is also somewhat similar that of military troops. Under the chief commander there were two captains. At the beginning they did some good for the people. Their slogans were "Destroy the bandits," and "Refuse to pay the heavy taxes imposed by the government." By and by they themselves became the bandits. One or two brigades of the Kuominchun were disarmed by them.

The followers of this society were rude and cruel. They imposed heavy taxes upon the people. Whoever joins the society is promised that he may kill his enemies and set their houses on fire without interference.

At the end of the 17th year Chang Peng-chu, chief head of the Society, was killed at the Loyang Railway station, and some of his subordinates were burned alive. Most of the remnants became bandits.

Loyang, Honan, March 18, 1929.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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THE PROBLEM OF MANCHURIA

(*Continued from page 230*)

Japan Hostile To Open Door

And has Japan used her influence to maintain the principle of equal opportunity? For the last few years she has been working with all her might and main, bringing all sorts of pressure to bear, and taking advantage of every possible opportunity to secure additional railway concessions in Manchuria. Even now she is trying to do this; and it is not beneath her to commit assassination, even, if that would enable her to accomplish the extension of her hold in Manchuria.

Does Japan today recognize the right of China to build railways in the Three Eastern Provinces, or to borrow money from other countries to develop this territory? She does not.

And what right has she to take such an arbitrary position in a territory which is admittedly not her own and which she has solemnly bound herself to respect as the property of another State? She says she has treaty rights. Let us examine them.

Japan's Treaty Rights

After the Russo-Japanese War, Japan concluded (exacted would be a more appropriate word) a treaty with China by which the latter recognized or rather consented to the transfer of "rights" previously acquired by Russia from China in Manchuria. Japan engaged herself to a strict observance of the terms of the original agreement between China and Russia. Among other provisions, the original treaty provided for the lease of the Liaotung peninsula, which includes Dairen and Port Arthur for a period of 25 years from 1898. That lease expired in 1923;—six years ago; but Japan still occupies the Liaotung peninsula. In addition, Japan took advantage of the occasion to acquire the right to operate the Antung-Mukden Railway. The original terms in connection with that railway have also expired, but Japan still operates the Antung-Mukden Railway. What is the reason for this? Treaties again!

When the nations of the West were busily engaged in that terrible and stupendous war to make the world safe for democracy, Japan, as we all remember, decided to take China under her protecting wing by presenting the 21 Demands of 1915. The treaties, as they are called, resulting from these demands, which were forced on China at the point of the bayonet, are what Japan relies on to justify her continued occupation of Manchuria.

Among other things, Japan acquired under these so-called treaties the right to extend the original leases to 99 years. The "treaties" also give Japan the right to disallow China to borrow foreign capital except from her for building railways or any other development that China may think it useful to undertake in Manchuria.

China does not recognize the validity of these supposed treaties, and I think I am correct in saying that the United States shares this view.

Foreign Y. M. C. A. Holds First Annual Meeting

Dr. John R. Mott, president of the World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A. was the principal speaker at the first annual meeting of the Foreign Y. M. C. A., held Thursday evening March 28, in the gymnasium of that institution, at 38 Bubbling Well Road. Dr. Mott, who was once offered the post of United States Minister to China, by President Wilson, lauded the organization on its progress since his last visit to Shanghai, and declared that the spectacle of the completed building and its fine type of residents were a "higher realization of a splendid spiritual dream" than he had thought possible.

About two hundred and fifty members and guests were present at the banquet and subsequent meeting. Reports were made by the heads of all committees. The general tenor of the remarks was that the Foreign Y. M. C. A. already had established itself as a successful institution of service, and that it was on a sound financial basis. R. Calder-Marshall stated that the membership had increased from 100 last July to more 1,050 at present, a number which includes Senior and Junior male divisions, as well as a Women's Sport Section. Members include citizens of 25 nations and they represent 106 local business institutions.

The trustees were, with one exception, re-elected for the ensuing year. They are: Messrs. H. H. Arnold, R. Calder-Marshall, W. S. Fleming, B. C. Johnson, T. C. Wentworth, G. A. Fitch. W. R. Shaw, O. G. Steen, Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaughten, and the Rev. A. C. Trivett.

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Fight for Control of the C. M. S. N. Co.

BY PAUL K. WHANG

At the time when the government took control of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company last February, it assured its stockholders that the government had no intention whatsoever to manage the company permanently. In other words, the government was ready to turn back its control to the stockholders, as soon as the company was once again put on a running basis. However, this government control, though, it is inspired by a good motives, has ever since caused a volley of attacks from the big stockholders, whose monopolistic rule has thereby been cut short, thus losing their prestige, their position, nay, their privilege. Their suspicion and uneasiness have been all the more enhanced, when several officials of the government have openly and strongly advocated that the ownership of the company should pass into the hands of the government, inasmuch as its existence has a great bearing upon the welfare of the general public. In face of this hopeless and helpless situation, the stockholders have waged a fierce battle to regain their lost ground by calling the public to their assistance. Therefore the question has aroused a nation-wide interest.

Any one who is well versed in the history of the C.M.S.N. Co. will remember that the company at the time of its organization in 1872 was jointly managed by the government and merchants. As a matter of fact, it owes its birth principally to the government, which, besides granting privileges and exemptions, contributed much of its capital. Moreover, the government, on many occasions, used its influence to borrow the money for the company at the time of financial difficulties. Thus its history tells us that there was a good cooperation between the government and merchants during these early days. The company was not declared a joint-stock company until 1903, and since then it has been run by the merchants exclusively. However, the government has more than once attempted to regain the control by frequently sending auditors to examine the accounts. But the stockholders then were strong enough to put a united front to resist the government invasion by either screcretly bribing the officials or openly offering money to the government. Partly deprived of the government supervision, the company has been gradually deteriorating in its management. During the last twenty years, it has been practically under the sway of one head who has had in his possession more than one half of the total company's capital stock. All the important positions have been filled up by his own relatives and henchmen, and corruption and "squeeze" prevailed in every branch of the administration. Aside from the prosperous days during the Great War, it has scarcely been in a position to make both ends meet. For the last few years, the company has been so much crippled by internecine warfares, that it has mortgaged all its possessions and has been brought face to face with bankruptcy. Under such a precarious condition, the National government grasped its control from the hands of the stockholders in spite of their objection and resistance.

Stockholders Versus Government

Since February 1928 the history of the C. M. S. N. Co. has opened up with a new chapter on the government control. Under the new management, the administrators have shown much enthusiasm in the work of rehabilitation by introducing various reforms. But they have soon found out that their task is by no means an easy one and that their efforts will hardly bear any immediate fruit, in as much as the evils are so deeprooted that the introduction of any change has always caused objections and obstacles from many sides. Moreover, limited by financial difficulties, many plans after being introduced have to be abandoned. So far the most noted change is the introduction of modern system of accounting in place of the old style of bookkeeping. Aside from this, no substantial progress has been made during the first year of the new regime. As "Rome is not built in one day", naturally we can not expect them to rejuvenate the corrupted company overnight, and only persistent efforts and trials will be finally crowned with success. While the record of the new regime has not as yet been featured with any spectacular success; it has already been marked with two disasters. In last November, the s.s. *Hsin-Chi* ran aground near Foochow and was burned down by pirates. One month later, the s. s. *Hsin-Wah*, one of the best steamers under the company's flag, went down to the sea near Hongkong with a loss of more than 350 lives. The sinking of two ships in a rapid succession has caused a great stir among the stock-holders, who have renewed their attack upon the new management and asked the government to turn back its control.

The Pros and Cons of the Case

Now it is up to the government to decide who should run the company, government or private. Before the issue comes to a definite conclusion, it will be interesting to note the arguments as advanced by both sides. The arguments in favor of private control are many, but the principal ones are three in number. First of all, since the company is in every sense a private owned company, and its stocks have all been subscribed by the public, the government has no right to take control of it. If that is the case, henceforth no men of means dare to invest their money in any industry, fearing that it might meet the same fate.

Secondly, if the government deems that transportation on water is just as important as that on land and that steamship companies as the railroads should be owned and managed by the government, why does not the government control all of them, as there are many other Chinese owned steamship companies?

Thirdly, business, as a rule, can not be mixed with politics Any industry under government management is likely to be affected by the change in the government. Even in foreign countries where the government is more or less stable, no government enterprise, with a few exceptions, can be conducted successfully. What about China, whose government has not as yet been stabilized? Moreover, the government enterprise in nine cases out of ten is always featured with maladministration and waste, as in appointing the administrators experience and competency do not weigh as much as party affiliation.

On the other hand, the strong reason for those who advocate the government control and ownership is this: Based on "Three People's Principles," all the steamship companies should be owned and managed by the government, as the nature of their business is international in scope and its existence has a close relationship with the general public.

So much for the arguments on both sides. But in view of the company's financial condition, its problem of today is not the one who should control it, but it is rather the one who is able to invest more money in it. The work of rehabilitation requires a huge sum of money to pay off all the obligations, to replace the old and obsolete steamers with the fast and modern ones, and to open up new lines. This money can only be raised through cooperation between the government and stockholders. Their cooperation in the past has promoted its growth, and therefore their cooperation at present and in future is likewise necessary in order to uphold China's oldest and biggest steamship company.

Shanghai, March 31, 1929.

Chinese Judges Again Sit With Dutch Deputy at Provisional Court

The deadlock which threatened to disrupt the administration of justice at the Provisional Court for the past several weeks has, for the time being at least, been broken. When Judge Koh took his seat on Tuesday, April 2, he stated that he had been instructed by President Ho to hear cases as usual with Mr. Van den Berg, the Dutch deputy, as an agreement had been reached between President Ho and the Senior Consul that the whole matter will be settled by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the Senior Consul direct, and pending such settlement and on the agreement by the Senior Consul that the deputy would cause no unwarranted interference with court procedure, the deputies would continue to sit with Mr. Van den Berg as formerly. Judge Koh and Mr. Van den Berg then disposed of several cases which were brought before them.

Japanese Continue Economic Penetration of Manchuria

A recent report is quoted by the *Kuo Min* news agency as showing that Japan is systematically pursuing a policy of economic penetration into Manchuria and Mongolia. A recent report from General Chang Hsueh-liang, Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee for the North-eastern Provinces. states that the Japanese Consul at Liaoning (Fengtien) and the leading officials of the South Manchuria Railway have been summoned by the Japanese Government for a conference on the question of the construction of the Ki-Hui Railway and other problems pertaining to Manchuria and Mongolia, adding that it is feared that the Japanese will dispatch troops to enforce the surveying of the proposed line, the right to the construction of which Japan claims to have secured from the defunct Peking Government.

President Hoover is of German Ancestry

The Amercian Heraldry Society recently published interesting details of the genealogy of Herbert Hoover, President of the United States. It is stated that the President's ancestor, Andrew Hoover, who was born in Baden, Germany, came to America about 1740 and settled in Maryland. The original spelling of the family name was Huber.

Serious Bandit Menace in the Interior Provinces

BY HAN LIH WU

Besides the horror of famine, there is the horror of banditry. Banditry—its continued and widespread existence—is the ailment of the Chinese people, especially of those in the rural districts, which the Kuomintang Government has as yet done little, if any, thing to alleviate.

But there is no use at the present to go into the sociological and economic discussions—important as they are, in the long run—as to the causes for the continued and widespread existence of banditry. And any comprehensive scheme for the ultimate removal of those causes will be utopian, at least for still another five years. My aims in this short article are therefore very simple: first, to draw the attention of the authorities to the fact; second, to discuss what are the obvious ways, as it seems to me, to help relieve the situation.

That bandits are all over the country—in Hupeh, in Hunan, in Shantung, in Kiangsi, in Chili—is a fact that cannot be denied. We may not have statistics—they are a rare thing in China—showing the exact number of bandits and how they are distributed; and we may not have enterprising journalists writing sensational stories about them. But, in China, who is there—unless he be an infant—who does not know that there is a vast number of people, known as bandits, who are preying upon the properties and lives of other people?

Bandits Almost Everywhe e

To put the case more effectively, let me point out the awful situation in which the cities and villages along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway now find themselves. Start from only thirty miles north of Nanking, the Capital of the nation, you will find bandits and bandits and bandits. It was hardly a week ago when trains were held up at Minkuang to avoid falling a prey to the bandits who were headquartering near Sha-Ho-Chi. They were there, it was afterwards learned, to measure their strength as to whether they could seize Chu-Chow, a city with a hundred-thousand souls.

How the people of Sha-Ho-Chi, where bandits were, have suffered, I do not have first-hand knowledge But I do know how the people of Chu-Chow have suffered—mentally and, consequently, physically—at this imminent danger. Shops were closed at 5 p. m.—a very rare sight in the inland—and men and women—though not children—kept themselves awake night after night. This is, of course, old stuff. But who is there who can bear to hear the story that an old lady fainted and was found dead on hearing a single heavy knock at the door made by her own son who was hurrying back from a far-off village to see his mother without some feeling?

But peole's memory is short and its imagination dull. I do not think that this is especially so with the authorities, but it is they whose attention has been called to such facts many more times than was appropriate and who have forgotten about them many more times than was excusable. Anyhow, it is not necessary to parade the facts; they are there, in any province, and for anybody to see. Our next job is to find some effective ways to make bandits fewer.

It would be a very simple matter indeed if we could stop at saying that the way to make bandits fewer is to shoot and kill some and frighten and so disperse the rest. The further problem is how this is to be done and we can not rest till we have found the answer to it. There are, as I think, two alternative ways of meeting the problem. Either that some of the regular armies be confined to the task of dealing with the bandits, or that cities themselves come together in groups to cooperate in their defensive-offence. Let me explain each of them in greater detail.

The Methods of Suppression

Under the first plan it will be necessary to have a general of high command appointed for the special task of wiping out banditry in China. He shall have under him as many assistant generals as there are provinces. Such armies as are selected and designated from the four National Armies for the sole purpose of fighting the bandits shall be allowed absolute freedom in crossing provincial borders. These shall have a special fund—in the charge of the National Government—created for this special use; neither the general nor the assistant generals shall ask support or be supported from provincial funds. This is, of course, a simple and obvious plan, but why has it as yet not been acted upon? It has not been acted upon for it assumes one big thing which we only see the beginning of its becoming true: that the military leaders are all in unison and have mutual trust in each other, and so have abandoned the idea of appropriating and maintaining respective 'spheres of influence'. So let us turn to the second alternative.

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"Self-Protective Guards"

Under current practices, it is usual for the villages and towns to organize what is known as 'self-protective guards' each for its own self-protection. But nine cases out of ten such 'self-protective guards' are incapable of protecting even their own lives, let alone the protection of their villages or towns. Their ineffectiveness, so far as my knowledge goes, may be traced to the three following causes: first, lack of the necessary amount of military training. second, lack of efficient and responsible leadership, and third, lack of cooperation among the villages and towns. So bandits drift from one village or town to the other, —staying most times and most safely in the border territories of villages and towns,—and so also those guards drift from one year to another—idle when bandits are near and 'active' when they are away, so neither die as individuals nor vanish as a whole. Hence I suggest that the cities, which include both villages and towns, should come together in groups to form 'self-protective Unions' against banditry. That they should have guards it's just the same, but such guards as are employed must be thoroughly trained under competent ex-officers in the militia. The plan is that every four or five adjacent cities should, each with its mayor and leading citizen as representatives, come together and draw up a plan for the wiping out of banditry in their territories. Each city as a unit shall provide a definite quota of guards, to be trained and led by competent army officers. These officers shall act as technical advisors to the cities' representatives in session, and executioners of campaign plans as adopted. Just as the cities' representatives shall have a chairman, so the officers shall have a commander.

Now I have indicated the alternative ways of making bandits fewer. To be sure, they are neither of them very satisfactory. To be sure, again, and as the phrasing of our objective clearly shows, neither one nor all of them shall be able to end banditry. But with bayonets and enough lives to sacrifice, you surely can make bandits fewer. And I should be more than half contented if, by this article, I shall have drawn the attention of the authorities afresh to this other horror, the horror of banditry—besides famine.

Nanking, April 1, 1929.

Dollar Steamship Co. to Establish Trans-Pacific Radio Service

The *Manila Bulletin* states that the trans-Pacific radio service which is being established by the Robert Dollar company will be ready to begin operations within two months. When completed, the Dollar radio service will be one of the most extensive in the world. Short wave receiving sets are now being installed on all Dollar ships and land stations are being erected at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, New York, Honolulu, and Manila. It is planned to later install stations at Shanghai and Guam. The Manila land station will be the next step in the service.

Plans and arrangements for an extensive radio system have al, been completed, with the exception of the contemplated station at Shanghai. To date the company has not been able to secure a franchise from the National Government for the installation of a station here. The station at Honolulu is practically complete.

Swedish Match Trust to Establish Factories in China

The great Swedish trust, which controls the major part of the world's market for safety matches, is reported to be contemplating the establishment of a factory in China for the manufacture of matches to compete with others in the market here. Various economies possible here may enable the manufacturers to bring down the cost of matches by over fifty per cent.

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Men and Events

The Shanghai American Women's Club has moved to the Ascot apartment building, 112 Bubbling Well road.

Sir Frederick Whyte, British advisor to the National government has returned to Nanking after a short visit to Dairen.

Communion services will be held at Shanghai Community Church Sunday morning, April 7. The annual meeting will be held May 7.

Peiyang University at Tientsin was completely destroyed by a fire on the night of April 10. The total loss is estimated at more than $2,000,000.

N. F. Allman, of the legal firm of Fleming, Franklin and Allman, returned to Shanghai end of last week after a short business trip to Canton.

John Earl Baker, secretary of the China Famine Fund Committee in the United States, has arrived in Peiping and will come to Shanghai shortly.

Dr. Edwin Walter Kemmerer, financial counsellor to the National Government, was scheduled to address the American University Club Friday evening, April 5, at the American Club.

Rev. W. H. Hudson, one of the earliest missionaries to be stationed at Kashing, Chekiang province, having been resident there since 1895, is shortly departing on a year's holiday.

At a recent meeting of the State Council at Nanking Quo Tai-chi, formerly Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shanghai, was appointed Plenipotentiary Delegate for the negotiation of a new treaty with Poland.

O. J. Todd of the China International Famine Relief Committee at Peiping, was in Shanghai this week for a few days, following which he returned to Honan province where several road construction projects are under consideration.

Prof. and Mrs. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University have arrived in Shanghai from a trip to Canton. Prof. Wilson is connected with the department of International Law at Harvard and is making a trip of investigation in the Far East.

Amnouncemnt was made during the week that the Ministry of Education has finally granted the registration of Shanghai College. This means that the Government of China has recognized this educational institution as one of the standard colleges which has fulfilled the minimum requirements of the law of the land.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Labor has arrived in Shanghai to recuperate his health He is suffering from liver trouble. The Minister has obtained a leave of absence from the National Government. Vice-Minister Mu Ur-chao is taking temporary charge of the affairs of the Ministry in Nanking during Dr. Kungs absence.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., British shipowners, sued J. B. Katz as owner of the Commercial Express and Storage Co. in the U. S. Court for China during the week claiming Tls. 10,000 damages for delays caused to their steamer *Siangwo* on which defendants had shipped 25 cases of "needles," which were afterwards found to have contained revolver ammunition.

The South Manchuria Railway Company is increasing its dividend this year by 1 per cent. The business yearly earns 60 million yen, on which a dividend is actually paid of 4.3 per cent. for the shares standing in the name of the Government and at 10 per cent. on those held by private individuals. The distribution leaves 23 million yen, of which 20 million is written off for depreciation and 10 million added to the reserve.

The Washington Birthday Ball Committee held a meeting at the U. S. Consulate General in Shanghai March 28, which was presided over by Consul Huston as Acting Chairman. H. D. Rodger, treasurer, reported that there was a balance of $844.34. On the suggestion of Captain Sauer the American Company withdrew from any participation in the fund, which was consequently divided one-third to the Community Chest and the remainder to the American Troop.

Shantung Railway Board of Directors Appointed

It was officially announced at Nanking April 1 at the Ministry of Railways that the Board of Directors of the Shantung Railway includes Dr. C. T. Wang, Lu Chung-lin, Wang Shan, T. C. Yen, J. K.Chov, Tsui Hsi-tshien and Lu Ming-hsiung. Dr. C. T. Wang will be chairman of the Board.

Who's Who in China

General Chen Tiao-yuan

陳調元字雪軒

General Chen Tiao-yuan, born in Ansin Hsien, Hopei province in 1885, is a graduate of a military college. During the reign of the Peking Government, he was appointed to the command of an army brigade, and later Defense Commissioner of Hsuchowfu and Commander of the Anti-Bandit Army and Commander-in Chief of Anhwei. On the coming into power of the National Army, he beame Commander of the 37th Army and concurrently Commander of the Northern Route Army; also Commander of the Second Unit of the National First Group Army. In 1928 Gen. Chen was appointed by the Central Executive Committee as a member of the Military Council; a member of the Peiping Branch of the Central Political Council; and a member of the State Council. In addition of the above, he also holds the posts of Commander of the 47th Division of the National First Group Army and Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government.

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Dr. Wei Tao-min

魏道明字伯聰

Dr. Wei Tao-min, a native of Kiukiang, Kiangsi province, was born in 1897. Graduated from the Kiangsi First Middle School in 1917. Studied at the Peking French College. In 1919 he went to France and attended the University de Paris, from which he received a degree as Doctor of Laws in the summer of 1925. On his return to China in 1926 Dr. Wei opened a law office in Shanghai. In 1927 he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Ministry of Justice of the National Government. In December he was promoted to Vice-Minister of Justice in charge of the Ministry's affairs. Soon afterward he was elected concurrently a member of the Standing Committee of the National Reconstruction Commission. In March, 1928, he went to Europe and America as a delegate on behalf of the National Government for the purpose of investigating constructive affairs abroad. In August he returned to China, serving concurrently as a member of the National Fundamental Fund of the Educational Committee and as member of the Boxer Indemnity Committee, in addition to his original post as a member of the Standing Committee of the National Reconstruction Commission. In November Dr. Wei was appointed Minister of Justice, member of the Sino-Italian Boxer Indemnity Commitiee, and also a member of the Central Political Council, posts which he now holds.

South Manchuria Railway Places Large Order with Krupps

A *United Press* despatch from Germany during the week announced that the South Manchuria Railway Co. has placed a contract with Krupps and affiliated German works jointly, for material and machinery to be employed in the construction of rolling mills, costing G$3,750,000. The concerns mentioned include Krupps works at Essen, Krupps Gruson works, Magdeburg, Gruppsche Friedrich Alfred Huette at Rheinhausen, and the German machine company at Duisburg.

British Troops in China Protect Property Without Loss of a Single Man

A London correspondent in a British paper mentions that the Scots Guards, which recently arrived back in Great Britain after service in Shanghai, together with the other eighteen British battalions which served in Shanghai saved property worth a billion gold dollars in China without firing a shot or having a casualty other than from illness or accident.

Pamphlet of 1928 Treaties

1928 saw the signature of new treaties bween China and twelve foreign powers. All of these provided for tariff autonomy for China and mutual most favored nation treatment on tariff matters. Five of them also outlined definite steps toward the abolition of extra-territoriality.

Taken together, these treaties mark the beginning of a new era in China's treaty relations. The documents thus are invaluable as records and for reference purposes.

The full official texts of these treaties will be issued in pamphlet form by *The Peking Leader*. These will be on sale at the following prices, which include postage:

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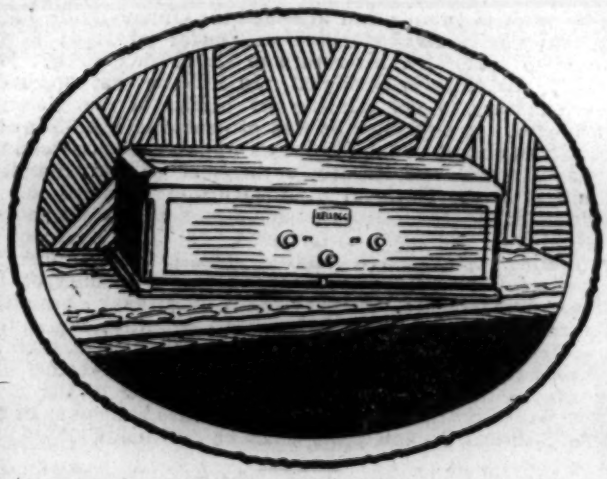

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service

Chefoo, March 27.—Gen. Liu Chen-nien orders retreat to Muping.

Nanking, March 28.—President Chiang Kai-shek makes detailed report to Third National Congress on the intrigues of the Kwangsi faction, and his announcement to take command of all National troops in campaign against Wuhan is strongly endorsed by delegates.

Nanking, March 29.—Gen. Li Chi-sen announced to be still alive.

Nanking, March 28.—Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Yoshizawa duly sign agreement settling Tsinan incident.

Nanking, March 29.—Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Yoshizawa after signing agreement on Tsinan affair, drink champagne together.

Peiping, April 2.—Despite Sino-Japanese settlement agitation continues and as a result Mr. Hori requests chairman of Hopei provincial government to suppress same.

Tokyo, April 2.—Chinese at Tsinan request Japanese to delay withdrawal of Japanese troops, but Japanese reply that it is their intention to evacuate all troops from Tsinan defense area and concentrate them at Tsingtao.

Nanking, April 2.—Administrative Council decides to assess 2½ per cent famine surtax starting April 10.

Tayeh, April 2.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on gunboat accompanied by 3 steamers with soldiers arrives at Huangchow.

Hankow, April 2.—Commissioner of Foreign Affairs announces that mines are being laid on the lower reaches of Hankow and that all vessels will be searched for arms.

Peiping, April 3.—Antiquities Preservation Committee submits conditions for American Mongolian expedition under Roy Chapman Andrews.

Peiping, April 3.—Tientsin-Pukow railway through service to resume operations April 4.

Chefoo, April 3.—Bank of Communications notes not current as a result of Chang Tsung-chang seizing bank when managers refused demand to raise a war fund of $200,000.

Hankow, April 3.—13th Division National troops having reached Huangan, near border of Honan and Hupeh province, Wuhan troops retreat as far as Huangpi.

Hankow, March 31.—Wuhan troops show disposition to force a decision with Nanking troops.

Hongkong, March 31.—Gens. Chen Chi-tung, Hsu Ching-tang and Ten Yen-hua and Admiral Che Tse call on Gen. Chen Ming-hsu.

Tsinan, March 31.—Commissioner of Foreign Affairs confers with Japanese Consul General on withdrawal of Japanese troops.

Tientsin, April 1.—Peiyang University is destroyed by fire, loss more than $2,000,000.

Kiukiang, April 2.—Chiang Kai-shek leaves on gun boat "Chu Yu" for upper reaches of Yangstze. Large quantities of war supplies being loaded on steamers here.

Peiping, April 2.—General Ho, Chiang Kai-shek's personal representative, opens administrative office here so as to facilitate communications with Chang Hsueh-liang and Yen Hsi-san.

Kiukiang, April 1.—Nanking forces advancing forward along Yangtsze river.

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From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, March 27.—State Council issues mandate for suppression of Wu-Han rebel troops and dismissal of Gens. Li Tsung-jen, Li Chi-sen and Pei Tsung-hsi.—Chiang Hsueh-liang presents petition for maintenance of joint Nanking office for Three North-eastern provincial governments.—Zau Li-tze, personal representative of Chiang Kai-shek proceeds to Honan to interview Feng Yu-hsiang on political situation.—State Council issues mandate announcing the appointment of Chen Chi-tang in Kwangtung and Hwang Chao-hiung in Kwangsi for troop disbandment.—National Chambers of Commerce petition for revision of export tariff.—Gen. Liu Chien-nien asks Nanking to send troops to Shantung to help oust Chang Tsung-chang forces.—Chu Teh, Communist leader in Fukien, evacuates Tingchow, and goes back to old lairs on Kiangsi border.

Thursday, March 28.—Sino-Japanese agreement settling Tsinan incident is signed at Shanghai by Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Yoshizawa.—(See elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*).—New Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees formally installed at Central Party headquarters in Nanking.—Chang Hsueh-liang reports inauguration of disbandment office at Mukden.—Shantung provincial government declares Chang Tsung-chang an outlaw.—State Council appoints Dr. C. C. Wu to negotiate Sino-American treaty of arbitration.—Results announced of election to Central Executive Committee, reserve members of C. E. C., and to Central Supervisory Committee.—An official communique issued at Nanking explaining that the future existence of Kuomintang rests on suppression of Wuhan revolt.—Chiang Kai-shek appoints commanders to various positions in campaign against Wuhan and prepares to leave on gunboat for Kiukiang.—Feng Yu-hsiang sends telegram from Loyang promising full support to National Government.

Friday, March 29.—Ho Yoh-yu, personal representative of Chang Hsueh-liang leaves Mukden *enroute* to Nanking to consult National government on political situation and to offer assistance in quelling Wuhan revolt.—Tan Yen-kai will take charge of State Council affairs in absence of Chiang Kai-shek who leaves for Kiukiang to-day.—Shanghai Chamber renews appeal for concluding commercial treaty with Persia.—Gen. Fong Cheng-wu, under Central government orders, prepares to attack Chang Tsung-chang's forces at Chefoo.—Details given of closing session of National Congress at Nanking March 28, Tan Yen-kai delivering farewell message.—Newly elected Central Executive Committee holds first general meeting March 28.

Saturday, March 30.—Nanking communique reports that 9th division under Gen. Chiang Ting-wen now nearing Hwangchow, 35 miles east of Wuchang.—Gen. Jen Yin-chi reports that his troops have crossed Yellow river headed for Chefoo to assist Li Chien-nien in campaign against Chang Tsung-chang.—Taian message states that Feng Yu-hsiang is dispatching 30,000 troops along Lunghai railway to take over garrisoning of Tsinan-Kaiochow area following withdrawal of Japanese troops.—Kung Fan-wei proceeding from Taiyuan as personal representative of Yen Hsi-shan to confer with General Ho at Peiping.—National Government officially denies that Li Chi-sen has been executed.—Kiangsu Bureau of Foreign Affairs announces that no passports will be issued unless applicants engaged in *bona fide* occupation.—Hu Han-min presides at 17th meeting of Legislative Yuan.

Monday, April 1.—Ministry of Railways announces completion of survey of Anhwei and Chekiang sections of proposed Nanking-Canton railway.—Chang Chun sworn in as mayor of Special Shanghai Municipality.—Provisional Field Headquarters of Commander in Chief of National Army, Navy and Air Forces formally inaugurated at Peiping under directorship of General Ho Chen-chun.—Gen. Chen Chi-tang at Canton issues ultimatum for withdrawal of all Kwangsi force from province within 24 hours.—Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang announced to have arrived at Hwashan, Shansi, March 27.—Tsu Shih-chieh arrives at Tsinan to arrange with Japanese authorities for withdrawal of Japanese troops.—State Council orders Peiping authorities not to move any troops without express orders.—Yi Yei-chi announced to be busily engaged in compiling statistical data on economic and educational conditions throughout the country.—Sun Fo flies from Shanghai to Nanking, first Cabinet officer to make such a trip.

(Continued on page 260)

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Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired:

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December	27,	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	15	1925	„	31	„	11
April	18	1925	„	32	„	7
May	9	1925	„	32	„	10
May	30	1925	„	32	„	13
June	20	1925	„	33	„	2
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2
September	26	1925	„	34	„	4
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8
February	13	1926	„	35	„	11
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13
April	2	1927	„	40	„	5
April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
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March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Man vs. the Machine

The Economics of Khaddar, by Richard Bartlett Gregg. Madras: Ganesan.

This book has a message for China. It deals with the limitations in the use of machinery in an overwhelmingly agricultural country. It has for its motivating idea the supposition that "the right use of power is *the* important thing in life, that the machine is only an incident;" and "power", he says, is the way to liberty, the way to equality of opportunity and the way from empty phrase to actualities!

Mr. Gregg has spent the past four years in India, studying the economic situation, an experience superimposed on seven years practical work and study in industrial and labor problems in America. Conferences with Gandhi have familiarized him with all the aspects of the latter's ideas on the vexed problem as to whether the use of the charkha (spinning-wheel) is 'setting the clock back', that is to say amounts to retrogression, or whether it is progress, in the best sense of the word. The author does not think that this is the best of all possible worlds; and he believes with J.M. Keynes that there is a 'next step' which the West has got to '*think*' out'—that the end of the *laissez-faire* era has nearly come to an end. Our boast of our "high standard of living", he calls a high standard of wasting,—as true words as ever were spoken! But it is not the next step in the West about which Mr. Gregg is concerned, but the next step in the East, beginning to be dazzled by the so-called efficiency of Western machinery, but quite unknowing as to the terrible distress and economic dislocation that necessarily accompanies a machine age. He sees, in other words, that science is bound to escape from itself, by the widening of the very frame of knowledge it has constructed. Few Americans see this, however; and fewer orientals even dream of it.

Part of a New World Order

To Mr. Gregg, as to Gandhi, developments in India appear to be only a part of the growth of a whole new world order; and as the matter of Khaddar, (homespun) lies at the center of these developments it becomes the motif of his book, which is being widely discussed in India, with the weight of opinion on the side of the author. The present-day economic problem as he sees it is one of adaptation and specialization for greatest and most enduring *service* of all peoples of the world; and his little volume is written to help India in her adaptation to circumstances, the seriousness of which can no longer be ignored or sidestepped. That the practicability of home-spinning can give Chinese people food for thought, prompts this review of what the writer believes to be one of the most important books of the past decade, and one that will be increasingly appreciated in years to come.

In the year 1921 Gandhi wrote, "Machinery today requires a higher simplicity and renunciation than people today are prepared for .....machinery has its place: it has come to stay, but it must not be allowed to displace necessary human labor". The Mahatma's idea is to supplement mill production of yarn and cloth by home spinning and weaving, the saving the millions of rupees that are at present sent out of India, distributing them among the cottages of his own land. In his own words it is "an organized attempt to displace machinery from the present state of exclusiveness and exploitation and place it in its proper place!" To use Mr. Gregg's words, "Take spindles to the workers in their homes all over the land"—utilizing the power where it has originated, instead of massing workers in great cities and unsanitary cotton mills. The thought of human beings being "machines" kept running by the food they consume (the 'fuel'), wastefully unattached, and (in India) largely idle through force of circumstances, does not come to one ordinarily; but that thought was present in Gandhi's mind when he proposed to hitch such people to charkhas, saving a vast existing waste of human energy. Professor Frederick Soddy is quoted as saying:

> As a working mechanism, a man may be highly efficient from the point of view of the part of the energy of his food that appears as work. This sometimes exceeds 30 per cent, and the very best steam engines rarely approach this efficiency.

Energy is simply the manifestation of solar power, the actual, existing amount, of which totals 17 horse power per square yard, with the actual available quantity in India (by reason of unemployment) being more than 100,000 h. p.; so when the author of "The Economics of Khaddar" calls attention to the plentitude of that power in India,* and says that "wohen developed through people and charkhas, it represents a respectable amount of existent, available manufacturing power," he uncovers a most valuable thought,—an idea which he expands by adding," . . . but the amount of power available is not as important as its distribution, method and purposes of use." What this distribution, these methods and purposes can be if and when Gandhi's plans are widely followed, Mr. Gregg's book is intended to make clear. "It is time", he points out, "that the Indian nation should begin to understand the separate costs of its unemployed and begin to be guided thereby toward intelligent remedies."

It is a proven fact that wherever Charkha work is fairly established much amelıorative activity is also going on,—according, of course, to the capacity of the villagers, Time that has been formerly spent in idleness—and worse—has been effectively filled; and, in some cases, the menace of actual hunger has been removed. In addition to this material side, it is evident that handspinning tends to develop the moral qualities of people—hope, initiative, perseverance, self-reliance and self-respect. No claim is made as to the charkha being a cure-all, simply that it seems to be the basis for a true industrial renaissance. One point that the author makes, is deserving of attention, at least it compels attention from one who is living in a city where the marginal lines of the poverty-stricken section of the people are constantly and dangerously widening, as a natural consequence of the increasing number of multi-millionaires at the other end of the social scale,—for let it not be forgotten that financial "kings" as well as down-and-outs are the natural outcome of the capitalist system, of which someone has said that the greatest "product" is poverty! The reviewer believes Mr. Gregg to be on absolutely firm ground when he says that through the Charkha and hand-loom "India can regain a healthy balance between agriculture and industry, such as existed 175 years ago, and she can do this without slums or any of the other difficulties and evils involved in big cities."

"It may be", says Mr. Gregg, that perhaps India may some day follow the other nations in the extensive use of oil and coal and water power. But, to do so efficiently, and in such a way as to serve all her people and all the world—not merely a small group of owners and financiers—will require much thought and a careful period of discipline." In this "discipline" he, no doubt, includes soul discipline which will build up a humanity capable of using machines for the benefit, rather than for the present-day cruel and needless exploitation of mankind: Plainly, the West has not been able

*Estimated at 29,000 times all coal mined in India in 1926. (Gregg)

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to do this thing ..... "Whether the future for India will be such a regime or one without much machinery," the author concludes," the wisest next step is the fullest possible use of the spinning-wheel and the hand-loom. For today, not the coal-steam-machinery combination, but the food-man-charkha combination to get release from the impasse brought about in India, by self-interested, inept and alien rule; to bring the nation back to its own path of natural, destined development; to set India on the way to prosperity and real peace.

BLANCHE WATSON.

When Religion and Love Mix

The Cardinal's Mistress, by Benito Mussolini. New York: Albert & Charles Boni.

This interesting novel full of vivid descriptions of mad love, and sacrifice, to the exclusion of any higher idealism, was written by the present dictator of Italy in 1909, when he was working in Trent as secretary to the Socialist Chamber of Labor on a salary of $24 a month.

Carl Emanuel Madruzzo, Cardinal and Archbishop, ruled the principality of Trentino under the Holy See. He fell madly in love with a disreputable woman named Claudia, and devoted so much of his time and attention to her that he sadly neglected the affairs of the state; and obeyed blindly the dictates of this beautiful woman. He was responsible for gross miscarriage of justice, and spent recklessly the income of the state on this woman. He gave her a palace, and lived day and night in her company.

The Cardinal wrote to the Pope to be allowed to return to a lay mode of life and marry this woman; but the Holy father did not grant the dispensation asked for.

Don Benizio, another high man of the same state, hated the mistress of the cardinal with other people of the state, and prepared a revolution to overthrow the Cardinal. It failed.

A priest whose brother had been killed through the intrigues of Claudia made an attempt on her life, but it proved abortive. She generously pardoned the monk. But Don Benizio again prepared the priest to make another attempt on her life, in her palace, when she was sporting in a tiny boat on the placid surface of the lake, under the moonlight. Again the attempt was not successful, once more the would-be assasin was pardoned. Finally in a great banquet given by the Cardinal to the Papal delegates Claudia was secretly poisoned.

The romance is a simple one, but gives an idea of the frame of mind of Mussolini at that time; and his fondness for revolution. It also expresses his dislike for the Roman religion, and its head, the Pope. The book contains a terrific piling up of magnificent words, and a prodigal multiplication of metaphors. The emotions of a guilty lover, and the plots of revolution are graphically described. Some of the scenes painted in the book will linger long in the memory of the reader. There are some mystical expressions here and there in the book, like the following put into the mouth of Don Benizo to Claudia:—

"I will build you a secret alter in the depth of my conscience. You will be the Madonna of the temple within me. Strike me, despise me, beat me, open my veins with a subtle dagger, but grant me the revelation of yourself, grant that I may speak to you, grant I may lose myself with you in the supreme illusion."

H. P. SHASTRI.

"Round Table" for March

The *Round Table* (London) in its March issue contains as article by an American writer entitled, Senator Borah and the Freedom of the Seas. The Freedom of the Seas in connection with the British Commonwealth is also discussed. Other articles are entitled, the Ceylon Report, The War Against Poverty in India, and After the Great Ngami Trek.

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Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	105	6.60
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	80¾	7.64
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		84½	4.73
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy	5	Jan. 1,	2000	74x.d.	6.78
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Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1,	1947	96	5.35
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	92½	6.56
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	82¾	7.61
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1,	1949	101	7.40
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	92½	6.56
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	91	8.56
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	103⅝	5.60
Dutch East Dadies	5½	Nov. 1,	1953	102½	5.31
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1,	1958	88	6.42
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	106	6.47
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	105¾	6.50
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	85	7.21
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	89¾	7.59
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	91	6.85
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	84	7.24
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	84	7.58
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	95⅜	7.43
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	101	6.42
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	93	7.07
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	91½	6.64
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	90	6.26
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	100¾	5.94
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1941	99	6.62
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	85¾	7.14
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	98	6.15
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	93	5.46
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	87¼	6.95
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	93	6.58
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	94¼	7.08
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	92½	7.18
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	90¼	6.83
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	103½	4.96
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	87	7.15
Abitibi Power&Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		82	7.32
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		82	7.32
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		40	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		96	6.25
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock		78	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		83½	4.79
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div. $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		75	——
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		89	7.86
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		98½	7.11
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		84	——
Andes Coper Mining Co.		Common Stock		55	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		180	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		58	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		43	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock		75¼	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		71	4.23
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		79	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilts believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

British India's Part in the Afghan Revolution

(*Chicago Tribune Press Service.*)

London.—Britain's part in the Afghan revolution is sketched in bold colors here by certain Hindu circles, where it is intimated the government of India has proved a convenient cloak for the machinations of Whitehall.

It is pointed out as a remarkable coincidence that all uprisings against Amanullah during the last few years have originated on the British side of Afghanistan's border. Numerous meeting of both Moslems and Hindus have been held in India for the purpose of warning the government of India not to meddle with the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Additional significance is attached to the alleged activities of British officers on the northwest frontier, including the unprecedented visit of Sir E. Norton, chief commissioner of the northwestern frontier province, to Sir F. Humphreys at Kabul, as well as Sir D. Gray's (foreign secretary to the government of India) visit to Persia, where he has stationed himself at Bannu, near the border, for the alleged purpose of watching events.

Meanwhile, the bazaars of Peshawar, the admitted clearing houses for frontier rumors, are rife with whispers of suspicion concerning the frontier officers of the political department of the government of India. These suspicions, it is declared, have not been diminished by London newspaper reports of the movements of Col. Lawrence and his alleged trips to the Afghan frontier. In any event, it is insisted, the rebellion of the Afghan mullahs against their king's occidental reforms has found its inspiration in the government of India.

Public opinion, it is declared, to the effect that the relations between the British minister and Afghan rebels were entirely too friendly, was further strengthened by the negotiations carried on between these two parties just before Christmas. Extracts from a leading London daily are cited to the effect that Bacha-i-Sako, the rebel leader, not only paid the Afghan regular troops their full back pay but even increased it by twenty-five per cent.

There are but two foreign powers in a position to help or hinder Afghanistan, it is declared, and Russia is out of the question since the new amir himself was against the soviets following the revelation that it was the Russian personnel in the Afghan air force which had bombed the rebel troops. The question is then asked, Is it not reasonable for the Indians to assume that the money is coming from the government of India?

There are further rumors to the effect that the soviet government is supplying Amanullah with arms and ammunition, as there are rumors that the government of India is performing a similar service for Amir Habibullah. Here again speculation is rife concerning the declaration of the new amir to the effect that he wishes to return to the pre-independence days and desires to receive from the government of India the annuity formerly paid to Afghanistan.

Attention is also called to the decision to abolish the foreign ministry and withdraw the Afghan legations and representatives from all countries except Britain. It is declared that the new amir must have some very definite purpose and interest to serve in taking such a retrogade step.

More events in the turbulent history of Afghanistan are recalled by these critics of the government of India. One is the release fo Abdul Karim, one of the claimants to the Afghan throne, who had been long held as a political detenu by the government of India. It is alleged that his sudden release during an earlier period of trouble in the history of Afghanistan has been duplicated in the recent release of Sirdar Oma Khan, one of the most influential rivals of King Amanullah, who is suspected of having been allowed to escape.

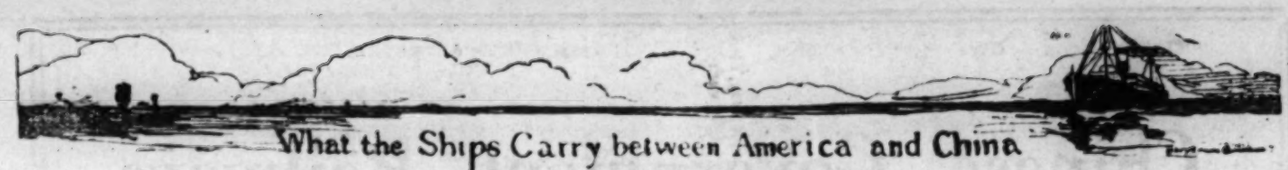
It is pointed out that the water carrier, who had been a bandit chief, would not long be tolerated by the proud Afghans, but that the chances of a royal rival to Amanullah would be much greater. Sirdar Omar Khan was expected to gather the dissatisfied tribesmen together and win the allegiance of the Afghans.

There are hints that the Afghan crisis has come at an extremely favorable time for the present British cabinet, supplying as it does a patriotic political battlecry with strong appeal for the English voters. Some of the battle cries proposed by the bitter opponents of the empire are: "The Empire in Danger," "The Soviet Sympathies Are with Amanullah," "Labor Party Favors the Soviets," and "The Success of the Labor Party Would Mean Success of the Bolsheviks, Who Will Help Amanullah to Regain His Throne, Thus Endangering India."

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS

(*Continued from page 257*)

Tuesday, April 2.—Lie Chih captures Huangchow and rapidly advances on Yanglo 20 miles below Hankow.—Responding to demand from Feng Yu-hsiang Gen. Liu Chen-hua leaves Peiping for Hwachan, Shensi.—Gen. Chu Chi-tang presides at meeting of Kwangtung military leaders at Canton, decision reached to remain neutral.—Negotiations for conclusion of treaty with Latvia in progress at Nanking.—Sino-Japanese Commission to meet at Tsinan April 3 to determine procedure for taking over Tsinan area and territory along Kaotsi railway.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

TATSUNO MARU, Jan. 31.
To U. S. A.

Silk Cocoon Pierced:		
Ningpo ..... Bls. 8	Pls.	23.39
Shanghai ..... Bls. 27	,,	78.36
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Dairen, etc. .. Bls. 79	,,	252.00
Shanghai ..... Bls. 41	,,	131.88
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 40	,,	40.17
Silk Pongees, Honan...	,,	1.65
Antimony Regulus.....	,,	1,680
Egg Albumen, Dried ...	,,	37
Hides, Buffalo	,,	148
Skins, Goat, Untanned..	,,	1,613
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	221
Feathers, Duck	,,	46
Feathers, Goose	,,	49
Intestines, Goat	,,	8
Oil, Wood	,,	537
Tungsten Ore.....	,,	420
Seed, Sesamum	,,	1,680

ALABAMA MARU, Feb. 2.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 20	Pls.	20.00
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, Soochow, Bls. 20	,,	20.50
Silk, Waste, Refuse: Newchwang ... Bls. 7	,,	23.94
Egg Albumen, Dried ...	,,	35
Oil, Wood	,,	9,815
Wool, Sheep's	,,	79
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	Pcs.	2,000
Skins, Mole, Untanned..	,,	3,000
Skins, Raccoon Untanned	,,	1,000
Skins, Sheep, Untanned	,,	1,672
Skins, Cat, Untanned ..	,,	420

CEYLON, Feb. 2.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Hangchow Bls. 5	Pls.	5.00
White, Shanghai Bls. 370	,,	368.39
Yellow, Ichang, etc. Bls. 20	,,	27.05
Wild, Antung, etc. Bls. 50	,,	51.82
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, Soochow Bls. 33	,,	33.76
Silk, Waste, Refuse: Shanghai ..... Bls. 80	,,	216.46
Chefoo, etc.... Bls 19	,,	57.99
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	5.88
Silk Piece Goods	,,	9.77
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	50
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	1,231
Brassware.....	,,	152
Books, Printed	,,	9
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	57
Chinaware, Fine	,,	8
Intestines, Pig.....	,,	14
Oil, Wood	,,	13,800
Woodware	,,	21
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	2,520
Walnuts, Kernels.....	,,	41
Skins, Kid, Untanned..	Pcs.	3,934
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	3,690
Skins, Sheep, Untanned	,,	1,000
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	,,	12,480
Skins, Dog, Tanned....	,,	15,050
Rugs, Woollen.....	Hk. Tls.	4,147

TSUKUBA MARU, Feb. 4.
From U. S. A.

Motor-trucks, Parts of ..	Hk. Tls.	118

IKOMA MARU, Feb. 4.
From U. S. A.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	544

STEEL ENGINEER, Feb. 5.
From U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	3,375
Iron Pipes.....	,,	561
Steel Sheets	,,	1,897
Steel, Galvanized: Sheets	,,	3,612
Wire Rope.....	,,	56
Wire Shorts.....	,,	760
Tinned Plates, Plain....	,,	7,759
Oakum	,,	11
Petrolatum	,,	992
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,903
Cotton Singlets	Doz.	29
Oil, Unclassed	Galls.	1,080

OREGON, Feb. 6.
To U. S. A.

Cotton, Rags.....	Pls.	966
Peas, White.....	,,	840
Seed, Sesamum	,,	168
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	3,343
Antimony, Oxide	Tons	60
Antimony, Crude	,,	33

ATAGO MARU, Feb. 7.
To U. S. A.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	Pls.	222
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	61
Antimony, Crude.....	,,	420
Antimony, Regulus	,,	840
Bristles, Assorted	,,	20
Feathers, Goose	,,	104
Nutgalls	,,	84
Oil, Wood.....	,,	14,371
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	500
Tallow, Vegetable.....	,,	1,680
Hats, Buntal Fibre.....	Pcs	600

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 18891-18990 April 3.
Market Strong Business Done 3,647,400 Shares.

STOCK	Fri. Mar. 1	Monday April 1	Tuesday April 2
Alleghany Corp		29⅛	29¼
Allied Chemical & Dye (Com.)	303	267¼	270
American Can (Common)	123⅛	119	121½
American Smelting	125⅛	109½	108⅜
American Tel. & Tel. (Com.)	216½	219	220¾
American Tobacco "B"	176¼	164½	165
Armour & Co. "A"	16	13⅛	13⅛
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	83	77	78½
Anaconda Copper	151¼	153⅝	153⅜
Andes Copper	67	56⅜	56⅛
Atlantic Refining (Com)		59	60½
Baltimor & Ohio	131½	121	122
Bank of Montreal	372	None	346
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	105⅝	101½	103⅜
Calumet & Hecla	60⅜	51⅛	Mutl
Campe Corp.	100	97	None
Canadian Pacific Railway	255	235	237¼
Chrysler	107	95	95
Consolidated Gas of New York	112⅝	102	103⅛
Continental Diamond Fibre		26¼	26¼
Coty Incorporated	68½	61	61
Davison Chemical	62½	54¼	54¼
Dry Docks	21½	20½	19⅜
Du Pont de Nemours	188	178	180
Fox Film "A'		87⅛	86⅞
General Electric Co.	249	231¼	231
General Motors	83¾	82½	84⅛
General Railway Signal (Com.)	108½	97¼	98⅜
Gold Dust	74	61⅝	62
Goodrich Rubber	97½	89⅞	91¼
Granby Consolidated	94⅜	94⅝	97
Great Western Sugar		36	35½
Haygart	65½	72⅞	73
International Cement (Common)	97⅜	86½	87¼
International Match, Pfd.	92	81	81
International Nickel (Common)	67	48⅞	49⅛
International Printers Ink	57¼	53⅜	None
International Products Corp. (Com.		None	11½
Kelvinator	16	13¾	14½
Kennecott Copper	91⅛	89⅞	90¼
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	89⅜	87¼	87
Mack Trucks	110	97	97¼
Madison Square Garden	23⅛	19¾	20
Marland Oil		42	44⅞
Mathieson Alkali		185	183
Missouri Pacific (Com.)	83½	77¼	78
Nash Motors		100	100⅞
National Dairy Products	131	122	123
National Distillers Pfd.		75¼	None
Nevada Consolidated Coppor	58¾	54	53¼
New York Central Railroad	199⅛	179⅝	182⅞
Norfolk & Western	199¾	193	None
North American Aviation	16⅛	14½	14½
Packard Motor Car Co. (Com)	146½	128⅛	129¼
Paramount Lasky	65½	63¼	65
Pennsylvania Railroad	79⅝	74½	75⅛
Phillips Petroleum	39	42⅜	43⅞
Radio Corporation	397	100½	102½
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	67	53½	54
Shell Union Oil	27½	30	31⅝
Southern Pacific Railway	134⅜	125⅞	126¾
Standard Gas & Electric (Com)	92	85⅞	85
Standard Oil of New Jersey	48⅜	58¼	61½
Standard Oil of New York	40⅛	43⅛	45
Texas Corporation (Common)	59¼	65⅞	67¾
Texas Gulf Sulphur	76¼	78⅞	80⅛
Timken Roller Bearing	85⅜	79¾	79⅜
Union Carbide	216½	216	217
Union Pacific Railroad (Com)	230	218	217½
U. S. Inter. Security Pfd.		None	90
United States Leather "A"	51½	44	44⅛
United States Realty & Imp Co.	95¼	88	88
United States Steel	191⅜	179¼	180½
Vanadium Oil	125	125	127½
Vanadium Corp.	109¼	92½	94
Warner-Quinlan (Com)		34½	36
Westinghouse Elec. (Com)	160½	148	148
Willys Overland Co.	31½	26½	26¼
Wright Aeronautical	285	247	252

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Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokanhsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a 14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.45	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a 20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a 14.51 d.14.56	a 13.13 d.13.33	a 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a 16.01 d.16.03	a 10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

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